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Vol. CVI.



THE BEST HOUSE FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Proprietors of the "Silver Churn" Dairy Preparations.

OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & Co.
TELEGRAMS: "OPIUM." MANCHESTER
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Trade
Mark

"Torch" Brand EXTRACT OF MALT with COD-LIVER OIL

Sell on quality—it is a better policy than price-cutting. "Torch" Brand Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract is unsurpassed in quality and packing; it also carries the name and guarantee of Allen & Hanburys Ltd. The prices are protected on a basis that gives satisfaction all round.

"Torch" Brand Products are supplied to Chemists only

*A fair Profit
to the Retailer.*

*A fair Price
to the Public.*

We help sales by supplying
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tribution and material for an
attractive Window Display.



P.A.T.A. Prices

Size	Wholesale	Retail
	per doz.	each
½ lb. ..	7/7½ ..	11d.
1 lb. ..	11/6 ..	1/4
2 lb. ..	20/6 ..	2/6
4 lb. ..	38/6 ..	4/9
7 lb. ..	64/9 ..	8/-

**SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR
LARGE QUANTITIES.**

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2

Telephone: Bishopsgate 1122 (6 lines).

Telegrams: "Greenburys, Edo., London."

MAY, ROBERTS' SPECIAL OFFER TOOTH BRUSHES



Fig. A.

BONE HANDLES, ADULTS' SIZE.

No. 689.	4 Rows.	Waxed , assorted patterns, bold handles	.. ..	per doz.	5/3
No. 690.	4 Rows.	Waxed , assorted patterns, bold handles, super quality	.. ..	..	6/-



Fig. J.



Fig. L.

CELLULOID HANDLES, ADULTS' SIZE.

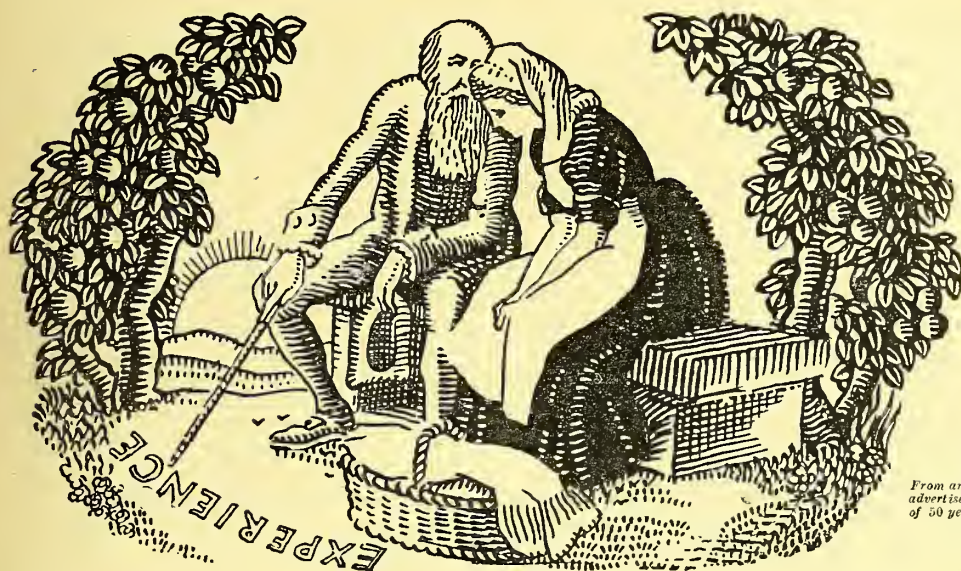
No. 579.	4 Rows.	Assorted Colours , and assorted Cuts, sim. to Fig. J.	per doz.	2/6
No. 591.	4 Rows.	Assorted Colours , serrated bristles, with tuft at end, sim. to Fig. L, but with straight handle	.. ..	3/9

ORDERS OF 6 DOZEN ASSORTED LESS 5% DISCOUNT.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD.

(P.O. BOX 157)

7/13 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1

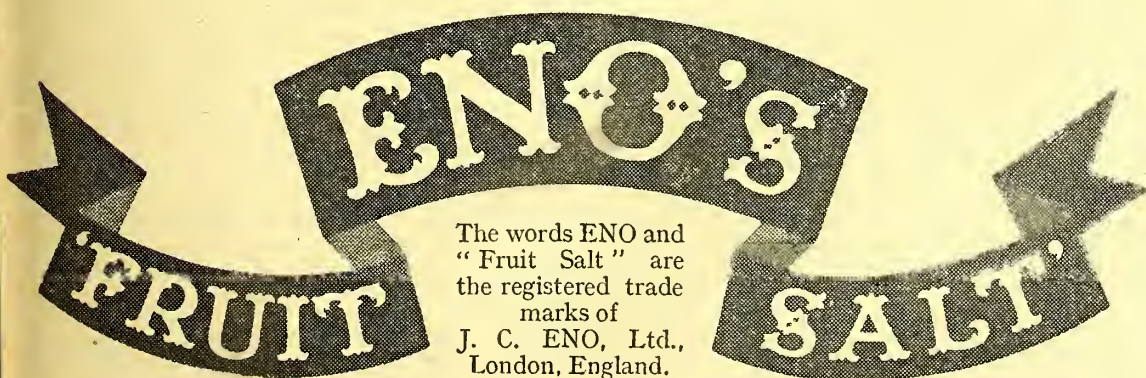


*From an ENO
advertisement
of 50 years ago.*

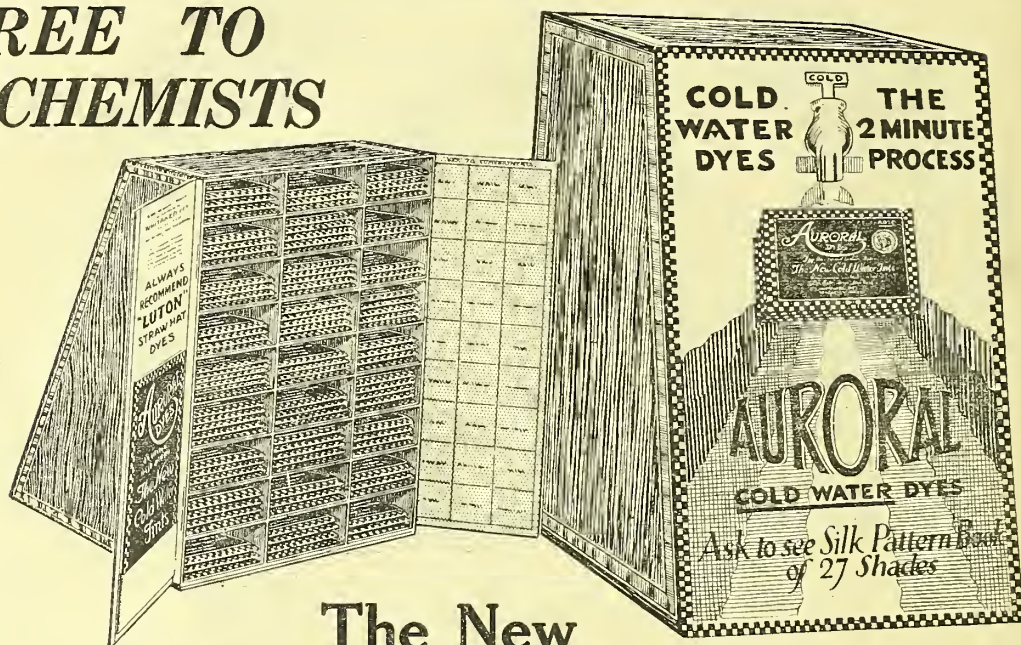
EXPERIENCE

TIME has shown that ENO is one of the best lines a Pharmacist can handle. It is a ready seller and a steady profit-earner, and is backed by continuous national advertising of the highest standard.

Three generations of Pharmacists have tried it and proved it; you, no doubt, will endorse their opinion.



FREE TO CHEMISTS



The New "Auroral" Cold Water Dye Counter Cabinet

We invite every Chemist to secure one of these handsome Counter Cabinets which we are presenting FREE with an assorted order for "AURORAL" COLD WATER DYES.

This Cabinet, which is made in art metal in a refined Sheraton Style, is a combined Counter Case and Stock Cupboard. The double doors at the back reveal a nest of pigeon holes designed to hold a representative stock of "Auroral" Dyes and to keep each colour separate—easily seen and handled. The dimensions of the cabinet are—Height of front, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. Width of front, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. Breadth at top, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Breadth at bottom, 10 in.

On the front is an artistic design in no less than ten beautiful colours. It is beyond question the most artistic and serviceable Counter Cabinet ever offered to the Trade. It will increase your sales of "Auroral" Cold Water Dyes enormously and *link up your shop with our forthcoming Press Campaign.* We will send the

AURORAL Just the thing for
Dance Frocks and
Dainty Lingerie.

COLD WATER DYES

Good trade should be done in this line now by recommending it for this purpose to your customers. Recognised as the finest cold water dyes in the world for delicate and costly fabrics. Good results obtained even at the first trial. A certain seller.

LUTON HOT-WATER
FABRIC
DYES

The best hot-water dyes for all materials, giving perfect results with the minimum of trouble. As with all other Whitaker products, they show a good profit.

COUNTER CABINET FREE

ON REQUEST with orders for 1 Gross Assorted "AURORAL" COLD WATER DYES—the Trade Price for which is £28 0 and less 5% Discount if prompt cash payment is made. The Retail value of these Dyes is £312 0, so that the transaction shows more than 33½% net profit, or more than 50% on the turnover. Only one Cabinet (which is of a lasting and permanent nature) can be supplied to each customer.

Send us your order To-night, and the Cabinet with your stock of "AURORAL" DYES will be sent immediately.

LUTON STRAW
HAT
DYES

The outcome of 45 years' accumulated experience in the manufacture of household dyes. This series comprises all colours and is in demand practically all the year round. They are all highly efficient dyes and appeal to every woman on economical as well as fashionable grounds. Supplied in dull or glossy series.

VELT THE NEW
CLEANER

A cleaning preparation for removing stains, grease, dirt, etc., from clothing, upholstery, curtains, etc., and renovating them. VELT is a non-inflammable liquid and is supplied in screw tins of which three dozens are contained in an attractive outer. A new Whitaker product, but nevertheless one which is all ready selling well. It is now available in 5-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. tins for the convenience of bigger users.

ALL CASES AND CONTAINERS FREE.

WHITAKER & CO., Dye Specialists for Chemists, **KENDAL**

Telegrams: "Dullette, Kendal."

(Established 1878.)

Telephone 214.

London Office and Showrooms: 16-18 Beak Street, REGENT STREET, W.1 Telephone: Regent 3825

Shave by the Aid of the Moon

10,000,000 men will follow this Advice!

The ONLY product of its kind!

An amazing new aid to shaving that appeals to every man in the Kingdom.

Approximately, there are 10,000,000 men ready and eager to buy something that will make their daily shave easier. Moon does this. There is no denying that fact. And what is more to the point where the pharmacist is concerned—there is no product similar to Moon on the market.



What MOON is

Moon is an addition to soap. It makes the lather many times as effective—for it not only softens the beard, but actually makes the razor grip. By the use of Moon shaving is made twice as quick—much cleaner. There is no residue whatsoever. Moon is an emollient as well as a beard softener. Men who use Moon say it makes any razor blade more effective and last 3 times as long—and that it prevents any after-shave irritation. It is put up in bottles to retail at 2/6 each.

How MOON is advertised

Forcefully written, strikingly illustrated Moon advertisements are appearing with great frequency in the "Daily Mail," "Evening Standard," "Punch," etc. Moon publicity covers England. Its urge is felt by every man who shaves. Will you lose customers by not stocking Moon?

MOON
Makes light of Shaving

free

OFFER to PHARMACISTS

The Showcard illustrated above, including the extra bottle of MOON is free to every Chemist who will write for it. A p.c. will do. Write NOW.

Moon is in request. It needs no selling, for it is the only product of its kind obtainable.

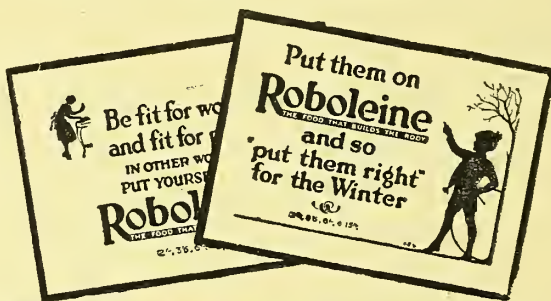
TRADE TERMS: To Retail Chemists 21/6 per dozen, selling at 2/6 per bottle. Regular Profit 27½%

Send for full particulars and order stock from:

BURNT OAK MANUFACTURING Co., EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX.



Show your Showcards!



FEBRUARY *the PEAK month*

NOW, when practically all your customers have had "flu" or colds, is the time for you to reap the harvest in sales of

Roboleine

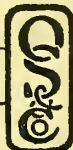
THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

—and remember this: every bottle you sell is a creator of goodwill, for "Roboleine" is an ethical product.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.
179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C. 4.

Manufacturers of "MAGLACTIS," the Pure Hydrate of Magnesia with the continuous action.

O. & S.



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Careful buyers invariably choose "StaffAllenS" Powdered Tragacanth because of its consistently high standard of quality. Write for samples and prices. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., Drug Millers since 1833, London, E.C.2



"StaffAllenS"

POWDERED

TRAGACANTH



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AT ALL TIMES.



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DURING SUMMER MONTHS

RIBBON OF BRUGES

THE PERFECT SWEET FUMIGANT.

During combustion it diffuses a Prophylactic and Agreeable Vapour which, by combination, neutralises any mal-odour and kills infectious germs. In flats and small houses where the smell arising from culinary operations is too apparent, a few minutes' fumigation with Ribbon of Bruges will entirely neutralise all undesired odours.

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"SPECIALTY" LIQUID PARAFFIN .890

Remains Brilliant at 0 deg. Cent.

Cold weather is the crucial test of Liquid Paraffin. Inferior oils cloud quickly at low temperatures, and no pharmacist who values the medical goodwill of his business can afford to display a cloudy Liquid Paraffin, or one that will cloud when in the hands of the purchaser.

No excuse now exists for stocking inferior Liquid Paraffin. There is no Liquid Paraffin approaching the quality of Specialty .890 which can be obtained at a lower price. And there is no other Liquid Paraffin—at any price—which is so thoroughly standardised and controlled in every detail.

A new filler, fitting both the 5-gallon and 2-gallon containers, is supplied free. Send your enquiries, and you will note how advantageously you can buy.

Any quantity supplied from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon to tons, as required.

Specialty

.890

LIQUID PARAFFIN

Adds to the Profit and Prestige of your Pharmacy.

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD.

"SPECIALTY" Department

"SEMPROLIA" WORKS,

Albert St., CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, N.W.1

'Phone: Hampstead 4046-47. Tel.: "Nufinjol, Norwest, London."



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for the superiority of

"SPECIALTY" LIQUID PARAFFIN.

1. Every gallon of "Specialty" Liquid Paraffin .890 is definitely guaranteed to be of standard uniformity, viscosity, purity, therapeutic value, and pharmaceutical excellence.

2. It never varies, is brilliant at 0 deg. Centigrade, and conforms to tests far more rigid than those of the British Pharmacopœia.

For these reasons alone it is the most satisfactory Liquid Paraffin obtainable.



ORDERED BY MEDICAL MEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

METHYL-ASPRIODINE (Reg. T. Mark.)A REMARKABLE NEW COMPOUND containing the equivalent of
56.3% ASPIRIN and 39.7% IODINE.**FOR INUNCTION IN RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS AND AS A GENERAL LOCAL ANALGESIC.**

The compound, which occurs as a white powder at ordinary temperatures, melts when rubbed into the skin. It disappears completely, is almost odourless, and is non-greasy.

Supplied in the form of powder 3/4-oz. pots 3/-, or as BALM (containing 50% in Lanolin Basis) 1 oz. pots 2/6, or as LINIMENT (containing 20%) 2 oz. bottles 2/6. *Leaflet on request.***W. MARTINDALE** (MANUFACTURING) **CHEMIST** 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1
Telegraphic Address: "MARTINDALE, CHEMIST, LONDON." Telephone Nos.: LAMHAM 2440 & 2441. 4**ATKINSON & BARKER'S
INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE**THE BEST AND SAFEST INFANTS'
MEDICINE OF OVER 120 YEARS' STANDING.**Prices and Terms on application to R. BARKER & SON, Ltd.**
13 Wesley St., C.-on-M., MANCHESTER.**DOES
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CONTAIN
any
SCHEDULED
POISON.**

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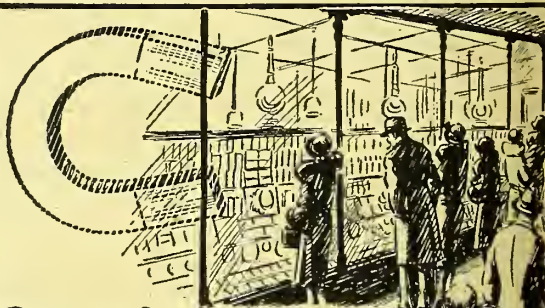
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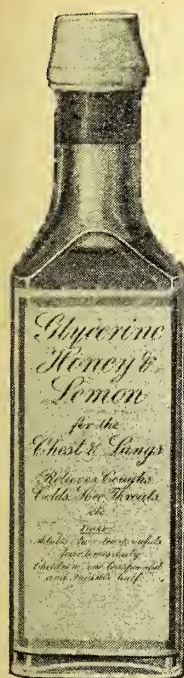
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White Drill Coats „ 8/11
Khaki Drill Coats „ 10/6
Black Drill Coats „ 12/6
Grey Drill Coats „ 12/6LARGE VARIETY of STYLES
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MADE TO ORDER.*Illustrated Catalogue Free
on request.***BREWSTERS**

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the Magnet that
draws the Passer-by**REMARKABLE results—showing that
Holophane lighting gives to Shops
and Shop Windows 42% greater attrac-
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scientific principle of light control. Full
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sumed: the minimum number of light-
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to perform its task with mathematical
exactness. No waste. No glare. Com-
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A Well-tried Remedy

GLYCERINE, HONEY and LEMON

FOR THE

CHEST AND LUNGS

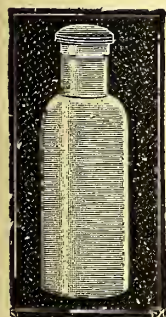
A clear, bright preparation, pleasing to the eye and the palate.

3-oz. bottles **60/-** per gross.

Carriage paid, free package.

LORIMER-MARSHALL, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, LONDON, E.C.3

LARGE STOCKS—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY



KALI

Take advantage of our large stocks of all kinds of Glass-ware, which enable us to quote exceptionally low prices and deliver by return.

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for

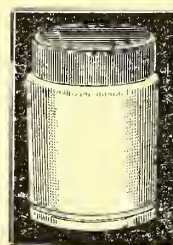


TWO-ENDED FEEDER

SPECIAL OFFER.

We have a special line of Plain Medicals which hold about 6 oz. in stock in our Hull and London warehouses. Special prices can be given for quantities. We can also supply from stock China Perfumes, Kalis, Limes, Vials, Provence Oil Bottles, Two-ended Feeders, etc., etc.

Prices
and
Particulars



POMADE

JULES LANG & SON

Charlton Works, Charlton Place, ISLINGTON,
LONDON, N.1 (Opposite Agricultural Hall)

Telephones: Clerkenwell 8770-1-2 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "Assorted, Phone, London."



*Well Placed
Advertising
Makes all
the difference*

GOOD PRINTING
IS MONEY WELL SPENT

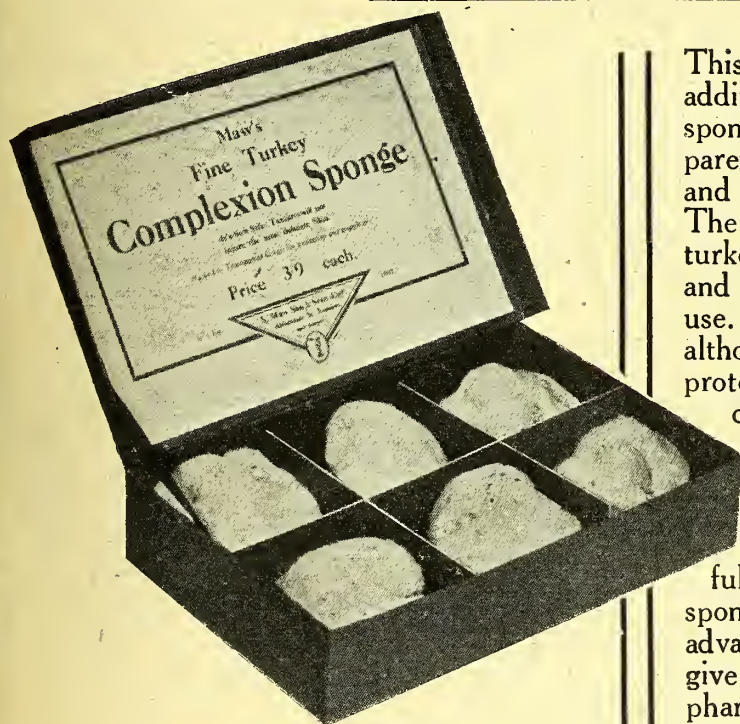
THOMAS WAIDE & SONS
LIMITED,

The Chemists' Printers,
Kirkstall Road, LEEDS

Maw's Page

Maw's Complexion Sponges.

Another good line of wrapped and packed sponges.



Price, per half-dozen,

15/-

To retail at, each, 3/9.

This is the most recent addition to Maw's series of sponges wrapped in transparent dust-proof covering and packed in display box. The sponges are selected turkey solids of fine quality and convenient size for toilet use. The transparent cover, although it gives adequate protection, is not sealed and can be removed when a customer wishes to inspect a sponge and replaced if necessary.

The display box is tastefully labelled and shows the sponges to the best possible advantage. You have only to give this box a place in your pharmacy to make sales. And, remember, you know exactly what your profits will be when you buy Maw's packed sponges. There is no loss from damaged stock and no throw-outs.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



Why CATALINE Pays to Stock

BECAUSE it enjoys the largest sale of any Cattle Medicine Preparation and is on the P.A.T.A.

BECAUSE it is consistently advertised and all advertisements refer to the Chemist as the source of supply.

BECAUSE it is well packed, does what it is advertised to do, and shows the trade a satisfactory profit.

BECAUSE we do not employ travellers calling on Farmers, attending sales, &c.

One size, retailed at face value, viz: 3/9 per bott.

Cash with order terms.

1 doz., 36/- 3 doz. at 75/6. 6 doz. at 35/- 12 doz. at 34/6 per doz.
CARR. PAID. CASH FREE.

Stocked by most Wholesale Houses.

THE CATALINE CO. BRISTOL & DUBLIN.

CHEMISTS! Stock this **SUCCESSFUL**
POISON, and SATISFY YOUR CUSTOMERS.

**FARMER'S "BAITED"
PHOSPHOR PASTE**

F. FARMER & CO., 1a College Lane, Homerton, E.9

Sherleys



LACTOL &c.

(F.A.T.A.)

of profit for the retailer, and the terms on which they are supplied preclude any possibility of loss. We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

A. F. SHERLEY & CO., LTD., 18 MARSHALSEA ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1.

Tel. No.: Hop 1897.

Telegrams: "Sherleydom, London."

WEED KILLERS

Specially packed for the

Chemists' Trade

1 to 50. 1 to 100 strengths

in all sizes 1 pint to 40 gallons.

Powder quality

in tins for 12½, 25, 50 and 100 gal. solution.

Also A NEW POWDER,

Non-poisonous Safety WEED KILLER.

LAWN SAND. WORM KILLERS.

WRITE TO—

Battle, Hayward & Bower

Victoria Chemical Works, LINCOLN,

giving particulars of your requirements.

Sent on 14 days' trial
upon receipt of Cash or two
Wholesale references.

**DUDLEY'S "ARGYLE"
CASH TILL.**

Size 18 x 9 x 7½ in.

Solid Mahogany, dovetailed corners, highly polished finished lid, and drawer fitted with lock and key. Check action and automatic warning bell to drawer. Three cash compartments and one for notes.

Price 84/- each

List No. C.D. 932 of other
Tills free on request.

DUDLEY & COMPANY, LTD.,
558-576 Holloway Road, London, N.7.
City Showrooms: 65 Finsbury Street, E.C.2



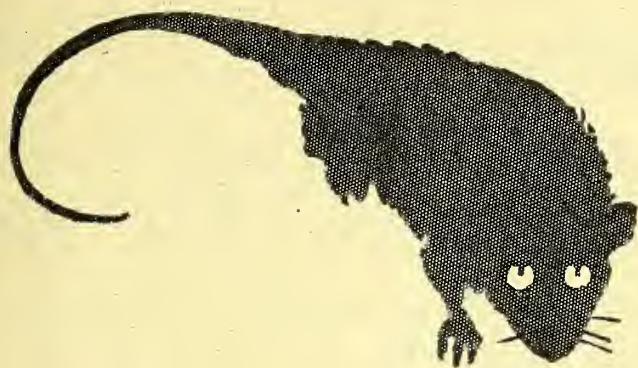
NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK



KILL THAT RAT !

The slogan that is bringing you new and increasing business

The 1927 campaign for Liverpool Virus appeals each week to 12,000,000 readers. That is the total circulation of the papers in which Liverpool Virus advertisements appear. Every advertisement is making the public more and more rat conscious. Every advertisement tells the public that Liverpool Virus may be obtained "OF ALL CHEMISTS." Link up with the intensive

Press campaign—otherwise you are missing new and profitable business.

Make a feature of Liverpool Virus. Display it with the forceful show material that we supply. If there are any points on rat destruction on which you would desire further information, write us. The services of our experts are at the disposal of yourself and your customers.

LIVERPOOL VIRUS

TRADE TERMS. In $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Outers.

1/6 - MICE - 13/- doz. 2/6 - RATS - 21/6¹/₂ doz.
6/- - RATS - 52/6 NET.

SHOW MATERIAL.

We have special rat models and attractive advertising backgrounds for window display.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LIMITED
56 Hanover Street, Liverpool



Write for
Illustrated
Lists.

Venesta Collapsible Tubes

Lipsalve Cases, Sprinklers, etc.

Made in Pure Tin, Lead,
or Lead coated with Tin,
Plain or Enamelled, and
printed with designs to suit
customers' own requirements

Manufactured by

Venesta Ltd.
1, Great Tower St., E.C.3
London, England

Telephone :
ROYAL 4200
(6 lines).

Telegrams :
"Venesta, Bilgata,
London."

Tubes, etc., are manufactured to Customers' own specification



FAIRY DYES

Mean Greater Turnover for You—and Absolute Satisfaction for Your Customers.

THERE is no more attractive line on the market to-day—there is no better seller—and no article has made larger strides in popular favour.

FAIRY DYES

are now sold in glass tubes, encased in smart, clean-looking "safety-first" cartons. They are retailed at 2d. each, made in 25 popular shades and colours, and are extensively advertised in the right publications.

You can rely upon Fairy Dyes—for prompt delivery in any quantities—for fresh stocks—for quick, easy-to-handle, clean turnover, and as tried favourites your customers are always satisfied. See that you are supplied without delay.

For Trade Terms and particulars write to

FAIRY DYES, LTD.,

61 WELL ROAD
GLASGOW.

London Depot - - - - - 292 UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON, N.1.

*A peg to
hang business on*



*If the post-
man has
missed you
tell us on a
postcard.*

This volume of 434 pages and 2,000 illustrations answers every enquiry your customer can put to you. The Price List has many original and distinctive features of great value to the buying chemist, and an index of 4,320 entries which in itself is a comprehensive guide to Pharmacy.

Ayrton's Priceless Price List

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co., Ltd.
34 HANOVER STREET :: LIVERPOOL

TRUFOOD IS SOLD ONLY BY CHEMISTS

*This statement is made in every
one of our Press Advertisements.*

A LOT OF LITTLE CHEMISTS ARE BEING FED ON

HUMANISED
TRUFOOD

Nearest to Mother's Milk

One of the most pleasing features of our pleasant relations with the pharmaceutical profession is the evidence of our representatives that chemists are using a lot of Humanised Trufood for their own babies. This is as it should be, for Humanised Trufood is essentially the chemists' infant food. It is the finest, most scientific baby food in the world to-day, and the only baby food which can justify the claim "nearest to mother's milk." And it is sold only by chemists.

Trufood Limited, The Creameries,
Wrenbury, Nr. Nantwich, Cheshire.

T.F. 226-130



Build up a Profitable HONEY TRADE

The delicious flavour of this thick, "set" creamy

NEW ZEALAND
'Imperial Bee' **Honey**

is irresistible. Sell it and reap a crop of repeat orders. It is a BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCT THROUGHOUT, and is GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES.

CASES per dozen, carriage paid.

48 1's Glass Screw-top Jars	.. .. .	at 14/-
48 1/2's Glass Screw-top Jars	.. .. .	at 8 6
48 1's Monopots	.. .. .	at 12 6
48 1/2's Monopots	.. .. .	at 7 3

If you cannot obtain supplies through your wholesaler, write to

A. J. MILLS & CO., Ltd. (*Produce & Canned Goods Dept.*), 14 Tooley St., London, S.E.1

CAMWAL

TABLE WATERS - in Syphons & Bottles
LEMONADE POWDER { in Packets, Cartons,
and Canisters.

AQUAPERIA WATER } WINDOW
or SALTS (P.A.T.A.) } DISPLAYS.

LEMON SQUASH - in 26 oz. Bottles.
(with plain or Soda water forms a delicious drink).

HOME and EXPORT PRICES and TERMS on application.

CAMWAL, Ltd. LONDON, MANCHESTER, BRISTOL,
BIRMINGHAM, HARROGATE,

City Office: 52 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C.4
Phone: City 4497.

A CHEMIST'S LINE FOR 100 YEARS

Chemists all over the country have been making good profits from this fine old Baby Food for 100 years. Doctors and Nurses agree it is still the Best.

Neave's Food

“..... can Spring be far behind?”

**Sulphur
& Lime Fruit
Lozenges**

COOL THE SYSTEM & PURIFY THE BLOOD
JUST WHAT YOU NEED FOR SPRING & AUTUMN

PER CARTON

Printed in 9 colours. Measurements: Height 22" Breadth 18"

Although March 21st is recognised as the first day of Spring it is impossible to prophesy when Winter will actually depart. It may disappear early in March—or it may linger on into April. In any case you will do well to be ready for the first touch of Spring with a stock of Sulphur and Lime Fruit Lozenges and this striking Display. It is supplied free, together with 4lb. globe-stoppered show-jar and 250 cartons, with orders for 28lbs. and upwards. Price 1/4 per lb.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

S.729

COPYRIGHT

"PLAIMAIR"

OIL of SANDALWOOD

— *Santalum Cygnorum* —

alcohol contents 93/95%

Pronounced equal therapeutically and superior physiologically to Oil of Santalum Album. Guaranteed Pure, Genuine and free of any Adulteration.

Distilled by

PLAIMAR LTD.

PERTH, W.A

European Agents: Maxwell Plaistowe & Co., Ltd., 8 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2

Paris Address: Etablissements Plaistowe, 11bis Rue Volney.

You will be asked for Sydal



A new advertising campaign beginning this month will bring Sydal before millions of people in this country. If you have no Sydal in stock a postcard to the manufacturer will bring you a sample jar and full particulars. The retail price is 1/6. Sydal is considered a household necessity in New Zealand, where it has held its

own for thirty years in spite of heavy competition. It is now manufactured at Leeds, for the home market. Sydal is a non-greasy, pure vegetable cream. It is known in New Zealand as "The Skin Doctor", and is unrivalled for keeping ladies' hands soft and white in spite of trying conditions—such as housework, gardening and nursing duties.

REMEMBER

Sydal
SIGH-DAL

A BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCT

Sydal Proprietary, Room 12, Planet Works, Bramley, Leeds

LA SOCIETE LES PRODUITS AROMATIQUES PARISIENS

Require for each country a general agent well introduced amongst Perfumers, liqueur manufacturers and confectioners

For the Sale of all kinds of

ESSENCES—EXTRACTS—TINTS

for

PERFUMERS, SOAP MAKERS, etc.,
DISTILLERS, LIQUEUR and LEMONADE
MANUFACTURERS, etc.

CONFECTIONERS, BISCUIT and CHOCOLATE
MAKERS, etc.

Send enquiries to:

"SOCIETE DES PRODUITS AROMATIQUES PARISIENS"

38 Rue Saint Denis, ASNIERES (Seine), FRANCE.

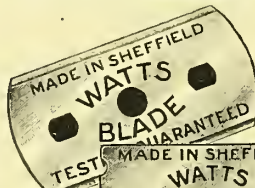
Assist British industry by recommending the
'WATTS' Sheffield-made Safety Razor Blade,
the blade of super-keenness.

A counter display will help.

A user writes: "Can't understand people buying foreign blades when such as yours are obtainable."

12 Perfect Blades
in Every Dozen

For Gillette-type and
Autostrap-type holders



3/6

per doz.
allowing
50% Profit
on cost for
the dealer.



Sole Manufacturers:

JOHN WATTS,
Dept. 3, LAMBERT WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

London: 24, REDCROSS ST., E.C.1.

Established over 150 years.

BRITISH MADE WASHING SQUARES

6 doz
12x12
Ass'd Patts.
21/- CARR
PAID

H. WISEMAN 5, LENS DEN PL.,
LONDON, E.C.1

An ever-increasing demand

ANZORA

Masters the Hair!

More men than ever are using Anzora.
Don't disappoint any customers, but order a
good stock, and you'll reap big profits.

Anzora Cream for
greasy scalps and
Anzora Viola for
dry scalps. Obtain-
able from Whole-
salers.

Terms: 12/- doz.,
retail at 18/- doz.;
20/- doz., retail at
30/-.

A SUPPLY OF
ATTRACTIVE
SHOWCARDS
& cutouts sent
POST FREE.



If unable to obtain from your wholesaler write to Anzora
Perfumery Co., Ltd., Willesden Lane, London, N.W.6.

ARMAND

represents the highest possible
standard of quality in

TOILET GOODS

at popular prices, showing ex-
cellent profit for the interest
you take in ARMAND sales.

Send for latest price list and
further particulars.

New displays and showcards
now available for the friends
who *introduce* ARMAND to
their customers.

Florian & Armand, Ltd.
QUEENSWAY, PONDERS END, MDDX.

PHONE: ENFIELD 0783.

Another "Best Seller"

of
Dentifrice

GIBBS NEW
"DEFENDERS OF



Of all the plans yet devised for helping your sales of Gibbs Dentifrice and other Gibbs Toilet productions, the most amazingly successful has proved to be the introduction of a new Fairy Book.

Editions have run into millions—figures beyond the dreams of famous authors.

Now we are ready to greet a new generation of children and parents with the third and best of Gibbs Fairy Books—"The Defenders of the Ivory Castles." This time the book is beautifully illustrated throughout in colours.

You can gain an idea of the extent of Gibbs Fairy Book advertising when we tell you that it represents well over 73,000,000 messages to the public in a period of three months.

Gibbs Dentifrice

Free! Give Out!

Gibbs New Fairy Book

Full of fun and instruction for the children.

Gibbs Dentifrice

FAIRY BOOK

THE IVORY CASTLES

Whole Front Pages of the "Daily Mail" (the first of which appears February 24th) together with other large spaces; large advertisements in the "Daily Chronicle," "Daily Express," "Daily News," "Daily Mirror" and "Daily Sketch," consistently backed up by the popular weekly and monthly periodicals and magazines—"Home Notes," "Home Chat," "Woman's Weekly," "Family Journal," "Good Housekeeping," "Nash's Magazine," "Strand Magazine," etc., etc.—ensure the success of this opening campaign.

With a good link-up in your window and counter displays, you can confidently look forward to even bigger business in Gibbs Toilet Productions in 1927.

D. & W. GIBBS, Ltd.
(Dept. DG 1),
City Soap Works,
London, E.1

Gibbs Dentifrice

THE FLAMINGO

UNIQUE BRUSH-COMB.

THE BIG SURPRISE.

A NEW INDUSTRY & ART.

BRITISH MADE. PATENTED.

The ONLY article of its kind.

Supersedes separate brushes and combs, cleaning combs, curlers, wavers, lotions and dyes—dressing, training and vivifying the hair multipotently, harmlessly and naturally.

A Modern Hairdressing Necessity.

AN ARTICLE TO HAVE WITH ONE, AND TO HAVE KEPT AT THE HAIRDRESSER'S FOR ONE.

A boon to the Waved. Hygienic. Vest-Pocket Size. Durable. Universally useful and convenient anywhere. An inexpensive article, non-inflammable, with best bristles.

Adjusted, Separated, Assembled and Cleaned with ease—therefore **EVER-CLEAN.** Either portion replaceable. In pleasing colours.

PREVENTS INFECTION.

"The World's Best Value."



Front View, showing sliding action.

The only article that combs and brushes simultaneously, and automatically:—

Removes Tangles, Dandruff, etc.; Massages and Invigorates the Scalp; Revives and Stimulates Growth and Pigment of Hair; Glossifies the Hair; and Revives and Maintains Waviness.

THE ONLY MEANS OF BRUSHING ONE'S HAIR IN PUBLIC.

Indispensable for all indoor and outdoor life of children and grown-ups. Essential to veterinarians and animal lovers.

WORTH A GUINEA.

PRICES:—

	Home Sale, each.	Home Retailers', per doz.	Home Whole-salers' and Exporters'.
Complete, without Wallet	2/6	21/-	
Complete, in handsome Wallet	3/6	27/6	UPON ENQUIRY.
Replace Brush, separately	2/-	17/-	
Replace Comb, separately	6d.	4/6	

The USUAL HAIR BRUSH alone, apart from all its disadvantages, **COSTS MUCH MORE.**

A QUICK SELLER.

STRIKING AND ARTISTIC SHOWCARDS, etc.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR WINDOW DISPLAYS.

Demonstrations being given.

Exhibiting at **BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1927 (STAND No. A.42.),** and at **THE DRAPERY EXHIBITION, 1927, (No. 4 Wall Space, Main Gallery).**

FOR WINDOW DISPLAYS, we have issued **SUBSTANTIAL CREDIT NOTES** to the following London Chemists: **W. W. Brunton & Co., 240 Earl's Court Rd., S.W.5;** **Coopers, 93 Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, N.8;** **Morgan Davis' Pharmacr., 37 Coventry Street, W.1,** and **Roberts & Co., 2 Rupert Street, W.1.**

6,392,937 MONTHLY, taking only weekly and monthly periodicals, is the number of our Home advertisements alone selling our proprietary articles.

FLAMINGOES, LTD.,
FLAMINGO HOUSE, (Dept. C.D.5.),
CHAPEL STREET, LONDON, E.C.2
 MOORGATE,
 Telephones: Inland Telegrams:
 Clerkenwell 7661 (3 lines). "Flamingoes, Barb. London."

Cables: "Flamingoes, London."

There's big profit for you in—

Field-Day

REGD
 PATENT APPLIED FOR

Field-Day is what every man has long sought. Generous advertising in the leading London Dailies and evening journals and the most important provincial papers and magazines will attract millions of men who want an easier way of shaving.

Field-Day is something new in Shaving. No soap, no brush, no water.

And the profits are generous. Field-Day sells at 1/3 per tube or jar. Price to the Trade—15/- per dozen tubes or jars, less 30% trade discount. A cash discount of 2½% for payment by the 14th of the month following date of invoice will be allowed.

Free delivery in London and suburbs. Carriage paid on country orders for a minimum order of 3 doz.

Counter cards and folders will be sent with each order.

FREE BONUS

In order to expedite the stocking of Field-Day prior to the commencement of our General Advertising Campaign, we will arrange that only eleven tubes or jars will be charged for every dozen ordered.

J. C. & J. FIELD LTD.

Upper Marsh, Lambeth, S.E.1

Est. in the reign of Charles I.

Phone: Hop 6996 (3 lines).
 Telegrams: "Ozokerit, Phone."



SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE

MOUSLEY'S NEW OCTAGONAL LAMBPUF (Model L.P. 26.)

Announced in this paper for the first time on Jan. 29, has been accorded such a remarkable reception by the Wholesalers that I am already compelled to ask the indulgence of traders with regard to delivery. Steps are being taken to increase the production and so balance the demand, but those who have not ordered should at once ask their warehouse for particulars and record their requirements.

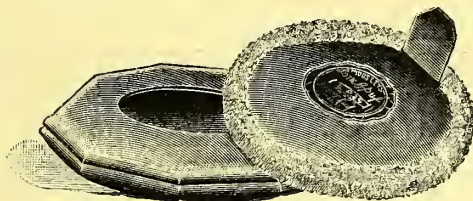
Remarkably neat and attractive line for Counter Display.

Mousley's well-known patent method of Flexible Compact construction.

Puff of Purest Lambs-wool obtainable.

Gauze Discs for use with customers' own Powder if preferred.

SELLING FEATURES.



Can be washed as new in a few moments.

Popular prices to suit all pockets.

Powder blended and tested in our own laboratory. Every Refill accurately marked with the colour and perfume of powder it contains.

Retail Price, **1/3** complete.

with Refill and Gauze Disc Sifters.

Refills 3d. each. Gauze Sifter Discs 3d. per packet.

LIVE IDEAS BRING LIVE BUSINESS

Mousley's New Refill, retailing at 3d. each, is the greatest departure yet made in Selling Powder and Powder Compacts. Usual colours, but with many old World Perfumes, and at the above remarkable price; 1 doz. and upwards, packed in boxes in assorted colours. Teach the Refill Habit. No trouble—Small Cost to stock—and Big Profits to sell. May be used in all my other models except the L.P.14, but the larger 6d. refill is recommended for the L.P.7 and B.1.

A WARNING

As so many imitations have been attempted from time to time, it should be noted that Mousley's Patents cover the construction of the Puff Case and Refill, not the materials from which they are made. Being covered by Foreign Patents also, proceedings will be taken against anyone infringing the Patents in any of the countries in which they are taken out.

Leading Models under these Patents are the undermentioned:

B.1, L.P.7 and now this remarkable L.P.26 with the Multiple Refill Scheme.

Further particulars from your Wholesaler or direct from

FRANK MOUSLEY, Wilderness Works, Sheen, S.W.14

THE FLAMINGO

OBLIQUE, REFILL, LIP-STICK.

The ONLY Refill Lip-stick.

BRITISH MADE. THE WORLD'S BEST VALUE. PATENTED.

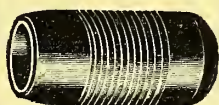
Wholesome Throughout.

ABOLISHES DRY or CHAPPED LIPS.

DAINTY,
NEAT,
OBLIQUE,
UNIQUE.

A QUICK
SELLER.

ENABLES
VARIATION
OF
CONTACT
AREA.



SELF-MOULDING.
Permanent container with
Refill. Gives best and
most economical service.



The
ONLY
Obliquened
Lip-stick.

Rotary Propelling End. A Coloured Refill Carton.

Colour of Propelling End identifies Salve.

Composition contains in pleasing colours. Very best quality, smooth, pleasantly flavoured and discreetly perfumed emollient Salve, for reviving the softness of the lips, available in four shades:—"Cerisine," dark; "Carminine," light; "Orangine," transferring Rose (UNIQUE); and "Ivorine," white, for MOTORISTS, SMOKERS, Etc.

SERVES EVERYBODY.

PRICES (P.A.T.A.):—Home Sale, Home Retailers', Home Wholes', each, per doz. & Exporters'.

Complete & Sealed: 2/6 20/-
Single, Sealed & UPON
Cartoned Refills.. 9d. & 6d. 6/- & 4/- ENQUIRY.

Sealed Refills in
Cartoned Sets of 5 3/3 & 2/3 26/- & 18/9

EACH REFILL SAVES FROM 6d. TO 5/-.
STRIKING & ARTISTIC SHOWCARDS, etc.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR WINDOW DISPLAYS.

Demonstrations Being Given.

Exhibiting at BRITISH INDUSTRIES
FAIR, 1927 (STAND No. A.42.), and at
THE DRAPERY EXHIBITION, 1927
(No. 4, Wall Space, Main Gallery).

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and Roberts & Co., 2 Rupert Street, W.1.

6,392,937 MONTHLY, taking only weekly and monthly
periodicals, is the number of our Home adver-
tisements alone selling our Proprietary articles.

FLAMINGOES, LTD.,

FLAMINGO HOUSE, (Dept.), CHAPEL STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

MOORGATE, E.C.2.
Telephones: Inland Telegrams:
Clerkenwell 7661 (3 lines). "Flamingoes, Barb, London."
Cables: "Flamingoes, London."

Fills a long-felt want.

THE

"Yvonne" Regd.

COMBINATION POWDER PUFF

This unique Puff, made of the best quality lambs' wool, actually holds the powder and does away with the necessity of carrying a separate box of powder.

The Puff has a sifter lining, which diffuses the powder evenly over the outside face of the Puff.

ONE CHARGE OF POWDER
LASTS FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

SAVES POWDER.

DOES AWAY WITH
THE POWDER BOX.

ALWAYS READY
FOR USE.

Supplied in three sizes, each puff in a separate fancy box, with descriptive showcard.

	per doz.		per doz.
1/6 size	12/-	3 doz. lots	11/-
1/3 "	10/-	" "	9/-
1/- "	8/-	" "	7/-

Gilt Vanity Boxes, with mirror inside, supplied to hold the two smaller sizes.

SPURWAY ET CIE.

LIMITED.

89 GREAT EASTERN ST., LONDON, E.C.2

Telegrams: "Neroli, London."
Telephone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Factories & Distilleries: Cannes-Grasse, Riviera.
Technical Laboratories: Paris.

NEW YORK.

KINGSTON (ONTARIO).



KNOWN THE **U.S.A. BLADES** WORLD OVER **Newest London Stock.**

1 Box - 29/- 3 Boxes at 28/6 These prices do not apply
5 Boxes at 28/- 10 Boxes at 27/6 for Irish Free State.

GILLETTE RAZORS

Original 25/- Silver-plated
Pocket Set. 1 blade 3/6.
Original 21/- Silver-plated
"Standard" Set. 1 blade 2/6
Gold-plated Models, 1 blade 3/-

VALET

Blades 38/- Box. 3 at 34/3
2/6 Razors ... 22/- doz.
6/- "C" Model,

No. 101 3/4 ea.
6/- do. No. 6101 4/- ea.
7/6 Model, No. 55 Set 5/- ea.
21/- Models ... 14/- ea.
26 "B" Qual. Strop 20/- doz.
1/6 "C" " 8/6
6d. Strop Dressing 4/3
Shaving Cream ... 8/6
Utility Knives ... 8/6

ALL PRICES ARE NETT
FOR C.W.O. or C.O.D.
All your Razor and Blade
requirements from—

S T A M B O I S
SAFETY RAZOR SERVICE
7 Charterhouse Buildings, London, E.C.1
Phone: Clerkenwell 3518.
34 Call Lane, LEEDS. Phone: 25946.
11 Fishamble St. 60 Donegal St. 52 Howard St.
DUBLIN. BELFAST. GLASGOW.
Phone: 4625. Phone: 7045. Phone: Central 1159.

STOCKS KEPT AT THESE DEPOTS.

DARWIN

Gillette Auto Ever-Ready Types
3/- per 4/6 (10 blades).
1/6 per 2/3 (5 blades).

29/3 Nett Cash per box.

EVER-READY SHAVING
CREAM with Free Razor and

1 Blade. 13/- per doz.
Reduced prices for Quantities.
BLADES 2/8 doz. 31/- gross.

SOUPLEX for Gillette

Type Razors.
1/3 pkt. (5) 10d. 2/6 pkt. (10) 1/8
19/- Box (120) Nett Cash.
10 Box lots 17/-

DURHAM-DUPLEX

SPECIAL JAN.-FEB. OFFER.
12 x 2/6 Pkts. (blades only) 17/3

ROLLS RAZORS

25/- "Popular" Model 15/10
30/- "Standard" " 19/-

Are you sharing in this new trade?

Several factors contribute to the increasing
popularity of Myatt Blades.

They possess the unique Daymarked feature
—each blade engraved with the days of the
week so that edges are used in rotation,
thus prolonging their keenness.
They are sold at a popular price—5 blades
for 1/3.

They are consistently advertised. They are
British by birth and upbringing not merely
by adoption since the tariff.

Trade discount is 33 1/3%. Order direct from
your wholesaler. Display matter upon request.

MYATT

PATENT DAYMARKED
BLADES

For Gillette type
razors only.

MADE IN
ENGLAND

5 blades
1/3

by

W. J.
MYATT
& CO., Ltd.,
Graham St.
Birmingham



Waldorf The Grand Hotel 35%
Supra mic
ORIENTAL POPPY
BLACKBIRD
MALT Extract with COD LIVER OIL
SWAN INK
GLOY
Efficient Display
NEW
"STAND-SHOWCARD"
NO STRUT NO GLUE
Cut in one piece.
Self-fixing.
Pack flat.
YOUR CARDS WILL
BE USED — YOUR
GOODS DISPLAYED
OVER 1,000,000 USED BY
LEADING MANUFACTURERS
Phone: Clerkenwell 4283
Patentees & Makers.
The SHOWCARD SPECIALISTS
27 GOSWELL RD LONDON, E.C.1

Send for Particulars



THE ORIGINAL
::: AND :::
STILL THE BEST

JACKEL'S

CREAM
FOR THE HAIR

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1/9 PER BOTTLE 2/6

Jackel's Cream has now been over
40 years on the market and enjoys
a steady reliable sale. Once a cus-
tomer buys Jackel's, imitations
have no appeal because Jackel's
is still the best.

HOW ARE YOUR STOCKS AT PRESENT?

12/- and 18/- per dozen.
Retailing at 1/9 & 2/6 per bot.

SHOWCARDS AND PARTICULARS FROM
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JACKEL et CIE (of Paris) Ltd.
GLASGOW.

CAPSOL DYE

CAPSOL 3d. DYES. THE DYE FOR ALL MATERIALS

CAPSOL WONDER DYES, 6d.

DYE SILK and WOOL, but NOT COTTON.

CAPSOL DIPPIT, 6d. tube

THE WONDERFUL COLD WATER DYE.

Capsol Dyes employ Gelatine as a Base, giving more uniform results. The range of colour is extremely varied and exceptionally brilliant.

Ask us for Samples and Trade Terms.

Capsol Products Ltd., Blackpool

Sole Agents for England
(South of Yorkshire and
Lancashire) and Wales;

ROBERT W. PHILLIPS, LTD.
CRAVEN HOUSE,
KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2.

**TALCUM POWDER
FACE POWDER
VANISHING CREAM**

Any Grade.
Any Colour.
Any Perfume.
Any Quantity.

All Merchandise in Bulk or in your own Containers.
The O-PINE-O Manfg. Co. Ltd., Montague Rd., Hornsey, London, N.8

PUFFS of ALL KINDS in DOWN and WOOL.
SOLID FACE POWDERS
COMPLETE WITH PUFFS.



Inquiries invited by makers,
F. SCHUTZE & CO., Ltd.
BLACK BULL WORKS,
Caledonian Market, London, N.7.

SYNTHETIC OTTOS

VERY ECONOMICAL ON ACCOUNT
OF THEIR STRENGTH

Suitable for all Toilet Preparations

	Per oz.		Per oz.
CARNATION	7/6	MELOTA	10/6
HYACINTH	7/6	ORANGE BLOSSOM	7/6
JASMIN	9/-	ROSE	12/6
LILY OF THE VALLEY	7/6	SWEET PEA	12/-
		PARMA VIOLET	10/6

E. H. BUTLER & SON MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
Humberstone Gate LEICESTER

THE FLAMINGO

OBLIQUE, REFILL,
SHAVING-STICK.

British Made.

Patented.

THE Refill Shaving-Stick.

The ONLY Obliquened Shaving-Stick.

**A SELF-SUFFICIENT
TOILET NECESSITY.**

The World's Best Value.

A
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R



**HANDSOME, CLEAN,
OBLIQUE, UNIQUE.**

Wholesome Throughout.

**Chemically inert, moulded,
permanent Containers.**

Refills of best quality Shaving
Soap, which lathers freely and
renders brushes unneces-
sary—saving their cost.

Prevents Infection.

*Enables variation of
contact area.*

Massages on application with
circular motion. Gives best
and most economical service.



Thrust End.

PRICES (P.A.T.A.):

HOME SALE, EACH. HOME RETAILERS', PER DOZ. HOME WHOLE-SALERS' AND EXPORTERS'.

Complete & Sealed 2/6 20/- UPON
Sealed Refills - 9d. 6/- ENQUIRY.
EACH REFILL SAVES FROM 3d. TO 9d.

STRIKING & ARTISTIC SHOWCARDS, etc.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR WINDOW DISPLAYS.

Demonstrations being Given.

**Exhibiting at BRITISH INDUSTRIES
FAIR, 1927, (STAND No. A.42.), and at
THE DRAPERY EXHIBITION, 1927,
(No. 4 Wall Space, Main Gallery.)**

FOR WINDOW DISPLAYS we have issued SUBSTANTIAL CREDIT
NOTES to the following London Chemists: W. W. Brunton &
Co., 240 Earl's Court Road, S.W.5; Cooper's, 93 Tottenham Lane,
Hornsey, N.8; Morgan Davis' Pharmacy, 37 Coventry Street, W.1.
and Roberts & Co., 2 Rupert Street, W.1.

6,392,937 MONTHLY, taking only weekly and monthly
periodicals, is the number of our Home adver-
tisements alone selling our proprietary articles.

FLAMINGOES, LTD.,
FLAMINGO HOUSE, (Dept. C.D.5.),
CHAPEL STREET, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Telephones: Inland Telegrams: "Flamingoes, Barb, London."
Clerkenwell 7661 (3 lines). Cables: "Flamingoes, London."

HOVENDEN'S TOILET PREPARATIONS

ASTRINGENT FACE LOTION

A Sure Seller.



No. 5018

6 oz. (As illustration). 16/- doz.

Own Name and Address
printed free of charge for
3 dozen.

EAU DE QUININE

Non-Poisonous.



No. 4815

White Bottle.
Transparent Label
(as illustration).

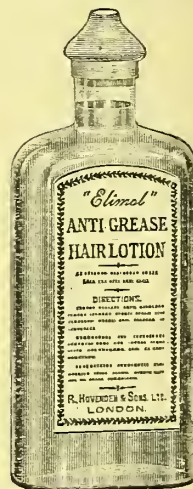
4 oz. size 16/- doz.

Also supplied in Violet,
without transparent label.

"ELIMOL"

Anti-Grease Lotion
Well Perfumed.

As illustration.



No. 5016

Attractively packed in
White Bottle.

14/6 doz. (6 ounce).

Can also be supplied with
plain label. Name and Ad-
dress free for Orders of
3 dozen.

POUDRE COMPACTE

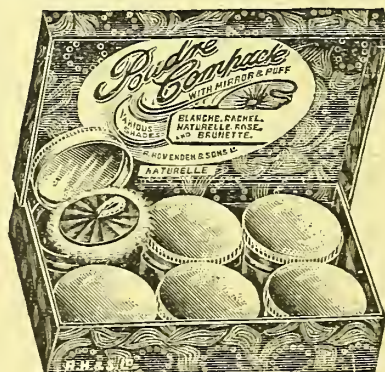
In Gilt or Aluminium Boxes with
Diminishing Mirror and Puff.

Assorted Colours.

Delightfully Perfumed.

8/- per dozen

(as illustration).



R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.

LONDON: 89-95 CITY ROAD, E.C.1, and
29-33 BERNERS STREET, W.1

Telephone: Clerkenwell 7601 (3 lines).

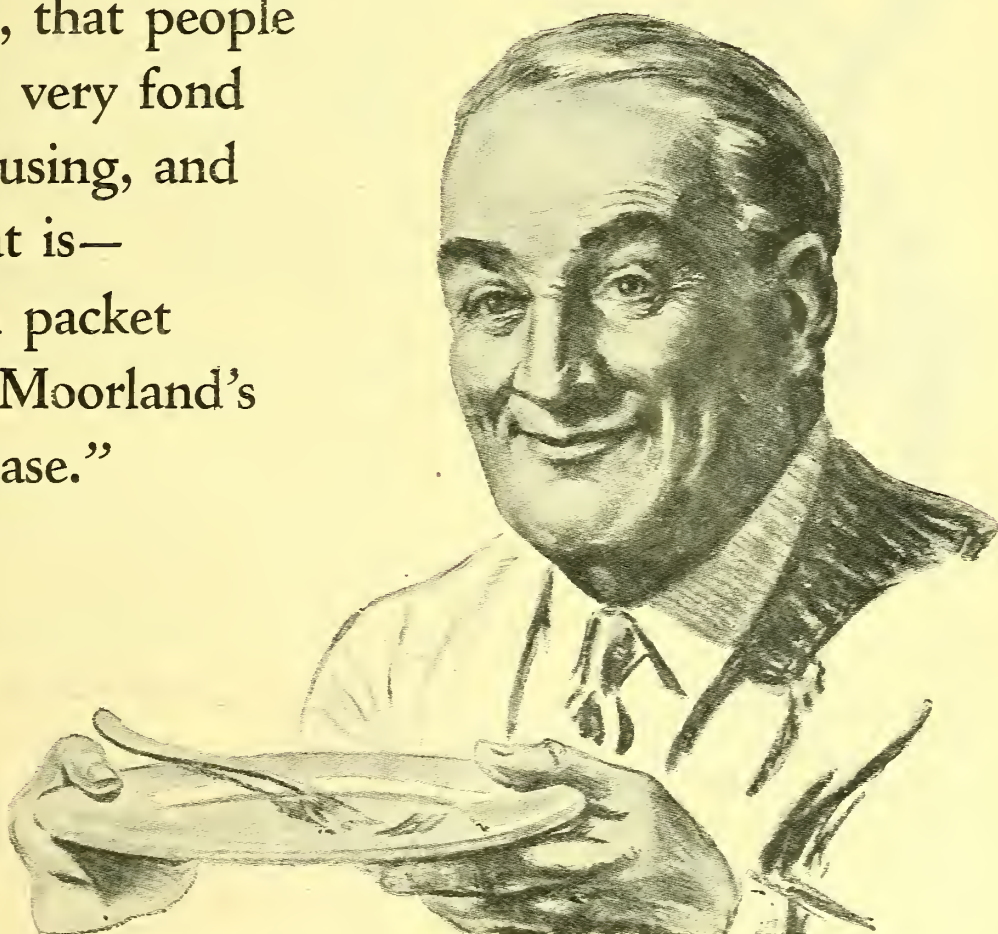
Telephone: Museum 2810 (3 lines).

"Pass the mustard,
please," is the
slogan of the
Mustard Club.

But I know
another one,
Sir, that people
are very fond
of using, and
that is—

"A packet
of Moorland's
please."

*94,752 more packets
of Moorland Heart
Shape Tablets were
sold in 1926 than
during 1925.*



Ask us to send you details of our advantageous buying terms
W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD., RAWDON NEAR LEEDS

"The more we are together"



The new 1/- Vinolia Shaving Cream makes his first bow to the public at large on Monday, February 14th, in a fine full triple column advertisement in the "Daily Mail." A similar advertisement, of the same size, will appear in the "Daily Dispatch" on Tuesday, February 15th, the "Daily News" on Wednesday, February 16th, "Belfast Evening Telegraph" on Thursday, February 17th, "Glasgow Daily Record" on Friday, February 18th, and there will be a whole page in "John Bull" for the week ending February 19th. Large announcements will be appearing daily in these and other papers for several weeks, so link up with this extensive publicity by making both good counter and window displays NOW.

Remember, the new 1/- Vinolia Shaving Cream with a free Darwin Blade in each carton can only be secured by you during February and March. Verb. sap.

- This offer represents the perfect all-British shaving combination, and, as the Vinolia Shaving Cream tube said, lifting his cap to a group of Darwin blades, "the more we are together the merrier we'll be."

Write for special terms.

Get
your full share
of sales
coming from
this
**FREE
OFFER**

Vinolia
The most refreshing
SHAVING CREAM
in the World

MARMITE

(YEAST EXTRACT)

More and more people every day are realising that the secret of good health lies in the food we eat.

Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, Bart., C.B., President of the New Health Society, refers to MARMITE as a food extract so rich in the essential—Vitamin B—that its daily use would have a most beneficial effect on the health of the nation.

Marmite is delicious

Marmite is not a dull uninteresting preparation. It is a delicious food extract so concentrated that a mere spoonful added to any meat or vegetable dish improves the flavour and stimulates the appetite.

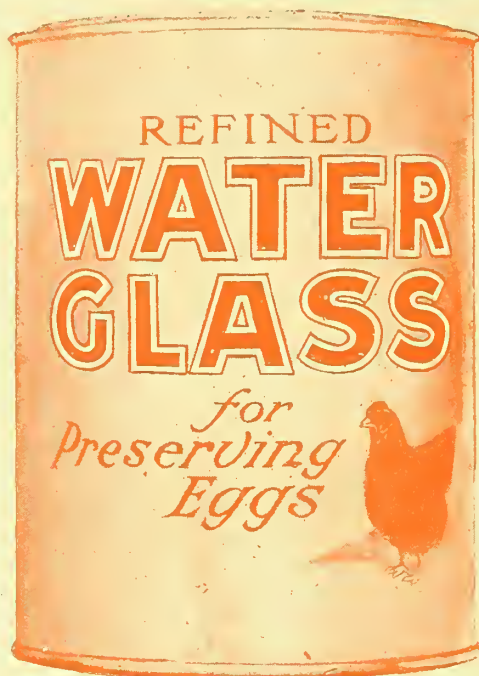
MARMITE
RETURNS
A
GOOD
PROFIT



Retail Prices :

1 oz.	- -	6d.
2 oz.	- -	10d.
4 oz.	- -	1/6
8 oz.	- -	2/6
16 oz.	- -	4/6

THE MARMITE FOOD EXTRACT COMPANY, LTD.
59 EASTCHEAP - - - LONDON, E.C.3



1927 SEASON.

Once again, if you want to be sure of

- **finest packs** (own name if desired)
- **highest quality**
- **keenest prices**
- **tested, non-leaking TINS**
(NOT cardboard "containers")

let GOODALL'S QUOTE.

Fixed 1927 prices now ready.

SPECIAL, ENTIRELY NEW, DISPLAY MATERIAL
sent with all orders.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO. :: LEEDS



Have now removed their Offices and Warehouse to their new premises at :

“COTY HOUSE”

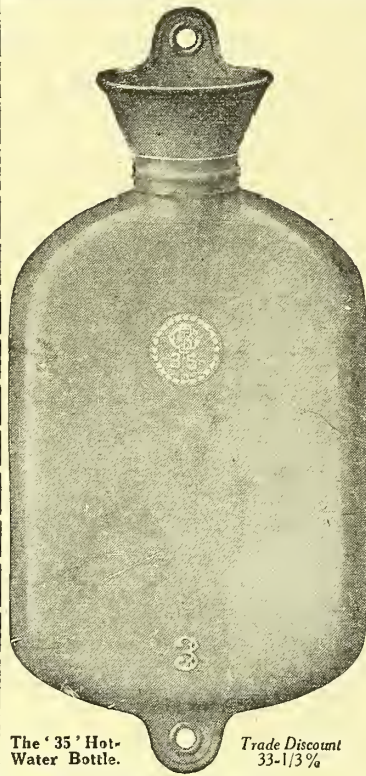
3 Stratford Place

(Nearly Opposite Bond Street Station).

Contrary to what was expected, and owing to the Strike and other difficulties, the work has been held up and the Building is not quite ready. The Office and Warehouse, however, are working as usual.

Telegrams :
“ Paricoty, Wesdo,
London.”

Telephone :
Mayfair
6351/2.



The '35' Hot-
Water Bottle.

Trade Discount
33-1/3%

Size 2 retails at 7/6 each.
Size 3 retails at 8/3 each.

The GOODRICH

HOT-WATER BOTTLE '35'

The Pièce-de-Résistance of the Goodrich Line. A red rubber bottle moulded by hydraulic pressure in one piece without seams. Diffuses heat steadily and lastingly. Branded with the *Manufacturers'* name and carrying the Goodrich guarantee. A wonderful value to retail at a popular price.

Goodrich Fountain Syringe and Combination Syringe

Assembled with heavy walls, flush flow smooth tubing, shut off, and three genuine hard rubber threaded pipes.

FOUNTAIN SYRINGE.

Size 2 (quart) retails at 10/- each.

Size 3 (quart) retails at 10/9 each.

COMBINATION SYRINGE.

Size 2 retails at 12/6 each.

Size 3 retails at 13/3 each.

Trade discount 33-1/3%

Distributors to Wholesale Trade—

H. C. NORTH & CO. LTD.

42 Southwark St., London, S.E.1

Chemists can obtain supplies through their sundry House.

RAW CATGUT

For Surgical Strings



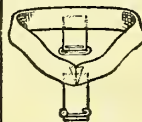
Reliable and Uniform

G. W. MEISEL Junior,
Klingenthal, Saxony

Please address Enquiries to Sole Export Agent:—

JOHANNES SPAHN

Cologne, Germany



MADE IN
ENGLAND.

The SETSNUG (Regd.) SANITARY BELT for LADIES

Costs you 12/6 per dozen. Sells at 1/6 each.

Sole Makers:

A. BURNET & CO., LTD.
48 Golden Lane, LONDON, E.C.1.

TINORI PAINLESS CORN CURE

WHEN ONCE INTRODUCED SELLS ITSELF.

P.A.T.A. 2/- From All Wholesalers.

EUGENE MAC SWEENEY, MFG. CHEMIST, CORK.

"STERAID"

Regd.

Dressings

Special Rotating Canister packing to retain aseptic conditions. In use, only the amount required is withdrawn and cut off. The remainder is not exposed.

GAUZES.

	6 yd.	3 yd.	1 yd.		6 yd.	3 yd.	1 yd.
Sal Alembroth	} 18/-	10 6	6/- doz.	Plain Absorbent	14 8	9/-	5 4 doz.
Sublimat				Double Cyanide	19 6	11 3	6 4 1/2
Carbolic				Pieric	} 22 6	13 6	6 9 "
Boric				Iodoform			

LINTS.

PLAIN and BORIC

2 ins. wide.	.. ..	10/6 doz.
4 " "	.. ..	15/- doz.
6 " "	.. ..	19/10 1/2 doz.
Approx. 6 yds. Plain and 4 yds. Boric.		

Order through Usual Wholesaler.

ROBERT BAILEY & SONS LTD., Marriott Street Mills, STOCKPORT.

Phone: Stockport 2794.

London Office: SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C.1.

Wires: "Undisputed, Stockport."

VULPRO

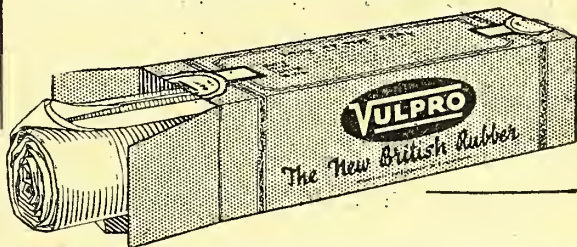
Is Bringing More Business to Chemists

Vulpro waterproof sheeting is the best of all sheetings for sick-room use. Vulpro is made by an entirely new process which preserves instead of destroys the original toughness of the virgin rubber and at the same time eliminates the nauseating rubber smell which is one of the chief objections to the old style rubber sheeting.

Vulpro has many other unique features. It is as thin and soft as linen and never rucks or creases. It can be sterilised over and over again in boiling water without showing the slightest tendency to crack or peel. It is pleasant to handle—the cold glazed clamminess of ordinary rubber sheeting is absent. It can be cut out and sewn up into any desired shape or garment.

Doctors and nurses recommend Vulpro. Hospitals at home and abroad use it extensively. Chemists who are stocking Vulpro find they do a steadily increasing and profitable business. Write for full particulars mentioning the name of your usual wholesaler.

Vulpro is sold in orange coloured boxes containing lengths of 1, 1½ and 2 yards. Price to the public 5/- a yard (40-42" wide), 4/- a yard (36" wide). Trade price 3/9 a yard (40-42" wide), 3/- a yard (36" wide) giving a profit of 33½%. Ask for details of other profitable Vulpro lines.

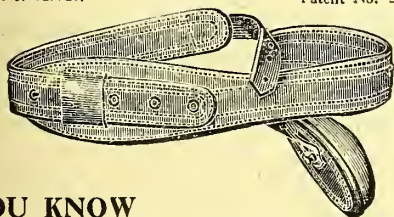


VULTEX PRODUCTS LIMITED
GENERAL BLDGS., ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2

The "Hernicura" "COMFORTABLE"

Reg. No. 627925.

Patent No. 23241.



YOU KNOW

how often you have trouble in fitting customers with trusses, and how frequently dissatisfaction is expressed.

TRY

the "Hernicura" Trusses. They are easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction, and yet are most reasonable in price.

A 33 inch Truss will adjust from 30 to 36 inches.
Head is also adjustable.

Write for Price List.

Specimens on appo.

MORGAN-DAVIS & SONS LTD.

Truss and Surgical Appliance Makers

276-278 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

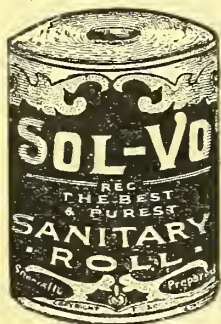
Phone: Bishopsgate 2417.

J. Pilliseher.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

**88, New Bond St.,
London, W.1.**
Established 1843

SOL-VO SANITARY ROLLS & PACKETS



SOL-VO

REC^d

THE BEST & PUREST

SANITARY PAPER



	per doz.		per doz.
Three dozen Rolls ...	7/- net.	Three dozen Packets ...	10/- net.
Half gross " ...	6/6 "	Half gross " ...	9/6 "
One gross " ...	6/- "	One gross " ...	9/- "
Five gross " ...	5/3 "	Five gross " ...	8/3 "

CARRIAGE PAID.

CASES FREE.

FORD, SHAPLAND & CO. Ltd.

LABELS & SHOWCARDS—PRINTERS—CARTONS & ENVELOPES.

GT. TURNSTILE, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1.

TELEGRAMS: FORSHAPCO. WESTCENT. LONDON.

TELEPHONES: { HOLBORN
5503 & 5504

"Wimaco" Specialities, British and Best.

WRISTLET FINGER STALLS—Stud or Press Stud Fastening

INSIST ON WIMACO MONARCH SEAL BRAND (Regd.). THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WIMACO.

WINCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX

DEVILBISS
SPRAYS MEDICAL
 — and —
 PERFUME

27 Old Bond Street, London, W.
GERRARD 6867.

T. SHERBORNE & CO., LTD.

Surgical Appliance Manufacturers,

ABDOMINAL BELTS, SPRING TRUSSES, ELASTIC
BAND TRUSSES, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, &c.

Phone: Syd. 517.] Wholesale & Export only. [Est. 1903.

33 HONOR OAK PARK, LONDON, S.E.23



Advertising Balloons

**SQUEAKERS,
DYING BOARS,
SWANS, BIRDS,
ELEPHANTS, &c.**

JOSEPH HARRIS & COMPANY
RUBBER WORKS, BROADHEATH, ALTRINCHAM.

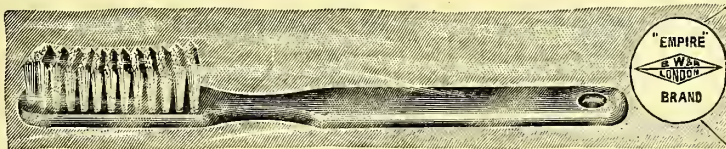
A VERY EFFECTIVE
FORM OF ADVT.
SPECIAL DESIGNS
SUBMITTED.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT
ENQUIRIES INVITED.
WE ARE ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS

Sell your TOOTH BRUSHES hygienically

That is to say, sell "EMPIRE" Tooth Brushes in transparent envelopes through which they can be perfectly seen and easily handled, but remain unsoiled.

No. 5582



(7/- dozen)

This illustration is a somewhat inadequate attempt to portray this method of packing, but it succeeds in showing the clearness with which the brush can be seen through the transparent envelope. This line can be profitably retailed at 1/- and compares favourably with various boxed lines at much higher prices.

PRICES

No. 5582. Transparent handle, 4 rows serrated bristles, each in transparent sealed envelope, per doz. 7/-
 " 721. Bone handle, 4 rows " " " " " " 8/-
 " 5561. Transparent handle, 4 rows " " " " " " 8/-
Each dozen in neat display box.

SPECIAL CASH OFFER

For

20/-

Cash with order
 we will send
 carriage free

Tooth Brushes

1 doz. No. 5582, as above ...	0 7 0
1 " " 721 " ...	0 8 0
1 " " 5561 " ...	0 8 0
3 doz. goods to the value of ...	£1 3 0

Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD. 91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.1

"Flesh Colour"

NORVIC
 Regd.
 CRÈPE BANDAGES

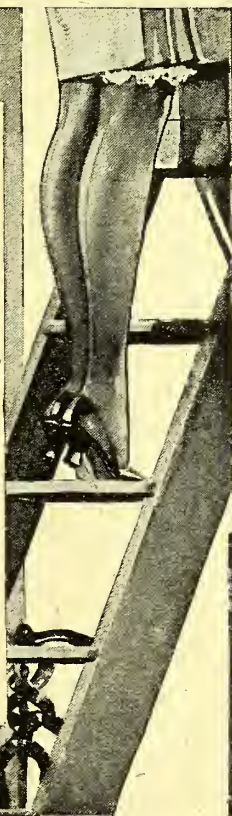
practically
 invisible
 under
 silk stockings.

Ladies prefer them because
 of their comfort, unobtrusiveness
 and cleanliness. They are the recognised

PREVENTIVE AND
 REMEDY FOR
 VARICOSE VEINS.

Made in 2, 2½, 3, 3½
 and 4 in. widths,
 combining hygiene
 with smartness.

Sole Manfrs.: GROUT & CO.
 Ltd., 35 Wood St., London, E.C.2



Best sellers
 The public is asking
 for **ZEAL**

**CLINICAL
 THERMOMETERS**
 because they are:-
**GUARANTEED TO
 STAY ACCURATE
 CONSISTENTLY
 ADVERTISED**

Made by
ZEAL

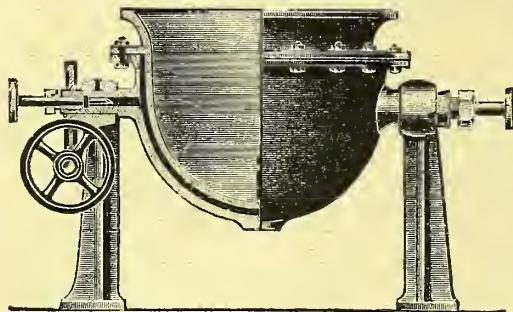
-the name the
 public knows.

G. H. ZEAL, LTD.,
 75 & 77, St. John St., London, E.C.1



ENAMELLED IRON APPARATUS

Suitable for all Temperatures and Pressures



DANTO ROGEAT & CIE,

33-39 Chemin des Culattes, LYONS, France.

Suppliers before the war to the largest European Manufacturers of Chemical Products.

Write for Price List to Sole Representative:

H. SLOOG, 45 Great Marlborough Street,
LONDON, W.1.
Telep.: Regent 2460.

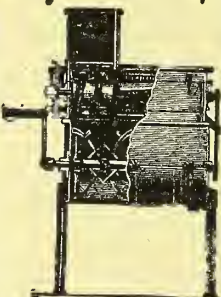
This gives a thorough mix-up

A Gardner "Rapid" sifter and mixer will thoroughly sift and mix $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of one ingredient with a 30-lb. mixture of dry powders at one operation, and "every pinch of the whole will show its presence"—a customer's statement.

Write us for list of Ball Mills, Disintegrators, Millstones and Mills, Drum Sieves, Drying Machinery, etc.

WM. GARDNER & SONS
(Gloucester) LTD.

Bristol Road, GLOUCESTER.
Phone 117. 'Grams': "Gardner," Gloucester



TRY

ZEISS

REFLECTOR LAMPS

FIRST

Experiments are Costly.
Zeiss Reflector Lamps are

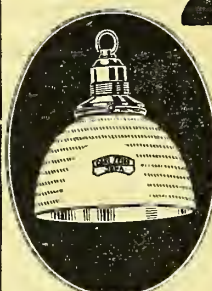
CHEAPEST to BUY

CHEAPEST to RUN

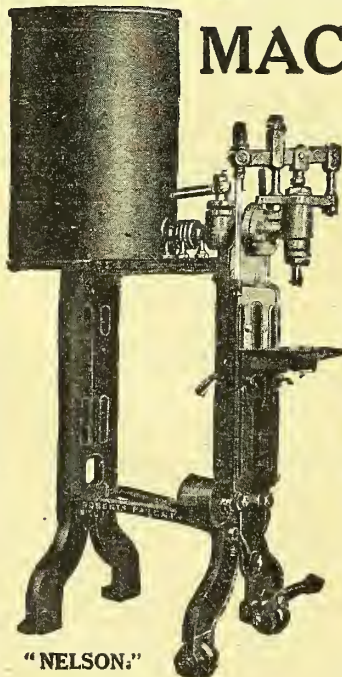
Write for Illustrated Catalogue B79
from the Sole British Distributors:

CARL ZEISS (LONDON) LTD.

WINSLEY HOUSE, WELLS STREET,
LONDON, W.1



ROBERTS' ORIGINAL PATENT BOTTLE-FILLING MACHINES



"NELSON."

Don't waste money on imitations, buy Roberts' Machines which actually Created the Records for

**CLEANLINESS
SIMPLICITY**
and Rapidity in
Bottle Filling.

Write for new
Price Lists.

NOTE the Address:

**ROBERTS' PATENT
FILLING MACHINE CO.
33 ROUNDCROFT ST.
BOLTON.**

Our latest patent
"Alpha," price £12,
will fill 10 gross bottles
per hour.

Write for Particulars.
All Rights Reserved.

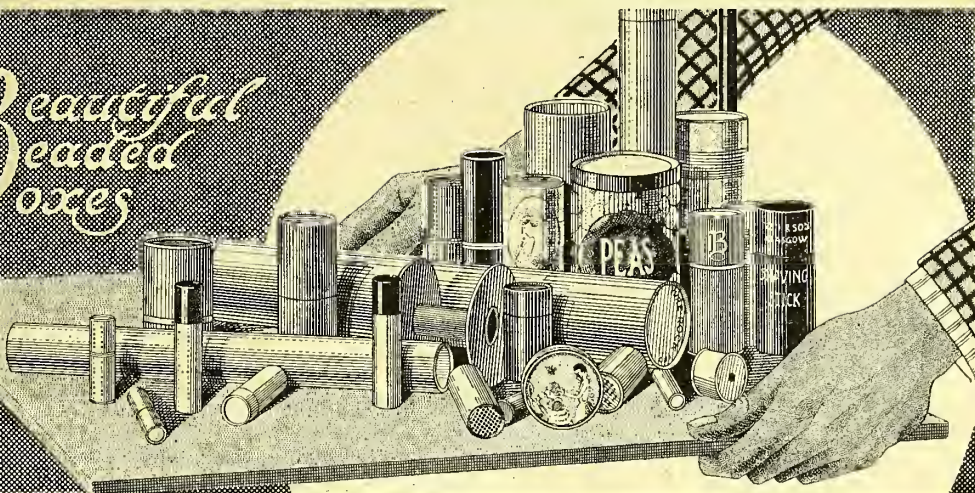
The Floor the Dancers Prefer



SLIPPERINE
DANCE POLISH

DECORATED TINS P.A.T.A. 1/6 2/6 10/6
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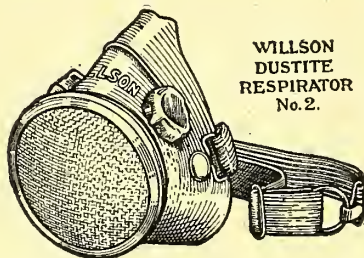
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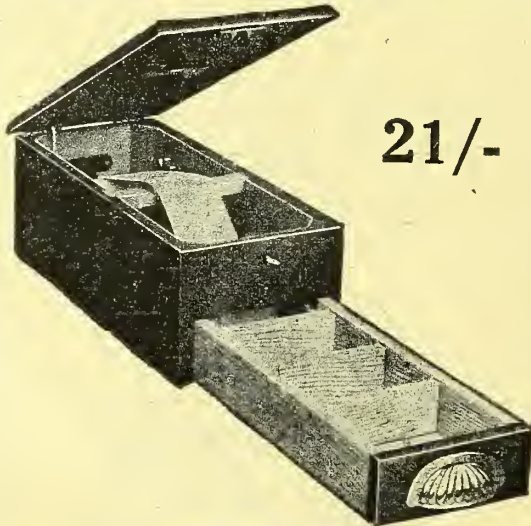
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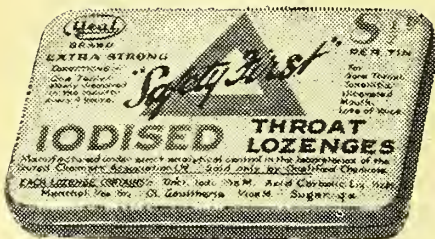
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Coming Events

Tuesday, February 15

Ealing Pharmacists' Association, Eden's Restaurant, High Street, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. John Noble on "A Day's Work in the Pharmacy."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, School of Pharmacy, Midland Grand Hotel, London, N., at 7 p.m. Students' Association annual dinner. Tickets (10s. 6d. each) from Mr. W. G. Pechey, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North Metropolitan Branch), North Library, Manor Gardens, Holloway Road, N., at 8.30 p.m. "Amid the Swiss Alps," by Mr. A. H. Jenkin.

Wednesday, February 16

Guild of Public Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 7.30 p.m. Lantern lecture on "The Polariscope and its Uses," by Mr. C. H. Sykes, Ph.C.

National Association of Women Pharmacists, Plane Tree Restaurant, 106 Great Russell Street, London, W.C., at 7 p.m. Miss A. M. Wells on "The Care of the Hair."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Evening meeting. "A Pharmacist's Survey of Modern Food Chemistry," by Dr. Henry Dyerre, Professor of Physiology, Royal (Dick) Veterinary College.

Thursday, February 17

North-East London Pharmaceutical Association, St. John's Institute, Urswick Road, Hackney, at 3 p.m. Dramatic sketch: "A Day in the Pharmacy," by Mr. John Noble.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Licence Applications

Among the applications for wine off-licences at the recent Brewster Sessions, those of the following chemists have been granted, subject, in most cases, to the sales being restricted to medicated wines:—Miss C. Dawson, Oldham; D. W. Evans, Dowlais; G. O. Jones, Treharris; W. A. Lilley, Kirkham; J. H. McEllin, New-castle-under-Lyme; H. B. Morris, Stoke-on-Trent; C. K. Reed, Portsmouth; Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.

Similar applications by the following chemists have been refused:—J. C. Arnott, Treharris; H. E. Gill, Birmingham; J. C. E. Meacock, Daventry; I. L. Richards, Treharris; J. Roberts, Penydaren; G. Turner, Keighley.

At Blackburn Licensing Sessions, on February 9, Coun-cillor C. A. Critchley, Ph.C., applied for a licence to supply rectified spirit for medical and scientific purposes. It was stated that before Mr. Critchley could obtain an Excise licence for this purpose he must secure a licence from the justices. Chemists could sell up to five ounces of spirit without licence, but Mr. Critchley's firm had more customers than previously, with the result that the Excise authorities ruled they were no longer occasional customers, and that an Excise licence was required. Hence the application. The sale of this spirit would be restricted to doctors, chemists and scientific users. The object of the application was to enable Mr. Critchley to supply spirit for the purposes named without customers having to go to Manchester and other districts to secure their requirements. The application was refused.

At Leek Licensing Sessions, on February 2, Mr. E. M. Gee, chemist and druggist (Squire & Co. (Birmingham), Ltd.), applied for the renewal of a wine licence. This was opposed by the police on the ground that in 1922 a wine off-licence was granted by the justices to Mr. F. D. Gee, who was unrelated to the present holder, but had formerly owned the business. When the decision of the Leek Bench came up for confirmation by the County Licensing Authority, the licence was confirmed, but on condition that medicated wines only should be sold. The licence was transferred to Mr. E. M. Gee in 1926, and the condition under which it was originally granted had not been fulfilled. For the applicant it was stated that no condition had been attached to the licence and no undertaking had been given. The licence was renewed.

Photographic Trade Problems

At a recent meeting of the photographic trades' section of the Bournemouth Chamber of Trade one of the principal subjects discussed was the revised schedule of charges for the development and printing of roll-film spools adopted by the Amateur Photo-Finishing Section of the Photographic Dealers' Association. It was decided to forward to the Association a strong protest against these minimum prices. In a paper read by Mr. M. Blackwell on "Wiping Out the Bona-Fide Photo Dealers," it was pointed out that if these prices (up to and including 4½ in. by 2½ in. 6d., larger sizes, generally speaking, 9d.) were adopted by dealers, it would not be possible to maintain the current high standard of work, nor to pay employees a living wage. It would also be unfair to customers to charge the same for developing a six-exposure Ensignette film as for a 1A. Local experience had shown that reduction in price did not increase the popularity of a particular size, but had sometimes the reverse effect. It had been intimated that the reduction in prices was an endeavour to bring all the price-cutters into line, and to standardise discounts given by D. and P. houses. The latter object was warmly welcomed by the author, but he was strongly opposed to reducing prices for any reason, and particularly when it was to meet price cutting.

Business Efficiency Exhibition

The sixth annual London Business Efficiency Exhibition was opened at the Central Hall, Westminster,

S.W.1, on February 9. Apart from being able to see a comprehensive display of modern office machines and methods, a visitor of an inquiring turn of mind will find plenty of ideas for getting improved office results in the quickest and most economical way—an important matter in reducing overhead charges. The apparatus on view includes electric typewriters, silent typewriters, calculating machines, postage stamping machines, card indexes, steel office furniture, and addressing machines. Several of the exhibitors, such as Addressograph, Ltd., Blick Time Recorders, Ltd., Burroughs' Adding Machine, Ltd., G. H. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., and Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., are already well known in the drug trade. The exhibition remains open until February 19.

Poisonings

The following cases of fatal poisoning, among others, have been recorded since our last report:—

An inquest was held at Newark, on February 3, on the body of James B. Smith, an infant who died in a local hospital. A junior probationary nurse stated in evidence that she had been on the staff for about eight months. This child had to have Byno-Pancreatin before each meal. The preparation was kept on a shelf in the kitchen with other food. The lysol was usually kept in the poisons cupboard in the ward, but it had been used for the doctor's table on the occasion referred to. She took the bottle which she thought contained the Byno-Pancreatin, and in the ward poured out about a drachm into a spoon, attempting to administer it to the child. Some of it went into the child's mouth. Another nurse noticed that the bottle contained lysol; restorative measures were tried, but the child died. The resident medical officer, asked by the coroner to account for the lysol bottle being in the kitchen, said that someone unknown had put it on the shelf. The jury returned a "Misadventure" verdict, and added an expression of sympathy with the parents and with the nurse.

Lysol was also mentioned (as the cause of suicide) in inquests at Chester and Hereford.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Northampton General Hospital:—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., drugs; Salt & Son, Ltd., surgical appliances; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., disinfectants.

Birmingham

Influenza is keeping all sections of the drug trade busy.

The Huxley lecture was delivered at Birmingham University on February 1, by Professor G. Elliot Smith, of London University, who chose as his subject "Science and Culture."

A concert and social evening, organised by the Birmingham and Midlands Section of the Institute of Chemistry, the local branch of the British Association of Chemists, was held at the Queen's Hotel, on February 7. Mr. F. H. Alcock, F.I.C., Ph.C., occupied the chair.

Mr. Laurence C. Tipper, who has been re-elected chairman of the Birmingham and Midland Chamber of Agriculture, is undertaking a visit to South Africa, on behalf of the Animal Medicine Makers' Association, to discuss with the Government authorities certain proposals relating to the trade.

Liverpool

Craine & Co. are shortly opening a new pharmacy at 2 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

Mr. A. S. Galloway, chemist and druggist, has recently acquired the business of Bain & Co. at 4 The Quadrant, Lime Street, Liverpool.

Mr. John Keall is to address a district meeting of the Liverpool branches at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, on February 17, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. L. Hirst will preside.

The annual meeting of the Liverpool Pharmacy Club was held at the King's Café on February 2, the President (Mr. W. J. Tristram) in the chair. Miss Dodd

(treasurer) submitted the financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £30. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. F. B. Derrick; Vice-President, Miss W. J. Scott; treasurer, Miss M. Dodd; secretaries, Miss E. Hunter and Miss C. Burgess. The remaining three members of the Committee elected by ballot were Mr. F. A. Boggiano, Miss W. N. Piper and Mr. K. Macgregor. At the conclusion of the meeting forty of the members remained for a hot-pot supper, at which Mr. F. B. Derrick presided. Vocal items were rendered by several of the members, and song sheets were handed round, so that all took part in the choruses.

Mr. J. W. Halsall, the Station Pharmacy, Orrell Park, recently devoted his window to a display of "June Specialities," shown in the accompanying photograph,



arranged by Mrs. Halsall. The back, sides and base of the window were lined with dark-green plush. The figure of "June" was hand-painted, the basket contained a neat arrangement of artificial flowers, while sprays of June blossoms figured in the background.

Manchester

Lomax's, chemists, are shortly opening a new pharmacy at 234 Deansgate.

We are asked to mention that the address of the Alza Manufacturing Co., manufacturing chemists, is Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

The Manchester City Council passed a resolution, on February 2, urging on the Ministry of Health the importance of amending the Vaccination Acts with the object of making vaccination more general and efficient.

The annual dinner of the Salford Pharmaceutical Association, a popular function always, is to be held at the Griffin Hotel, Lower Broughton, on February 23. Those who have attended previous events of the same kind do not require any invitation.

The dance held under the auspices of the junior section of the Manchester, Salford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, on February 2, at the Women's Union (Manchester University), was as usual a great success, well over a hundred members and friends attending.

The Manchester Hairdressing Trades Exhibition was held at the City Hall recently. Among those exhibiting were many firms of interest to the trade; these included: Ajax, Ltd., and I. Calvete, Ltd. (who were showing a

range of electrical specialties); Bacterol, Ltd. (with a new "Vaporising Bacterol" and sterilising cabinets for hairdressers); Madame A. Beauvoir (skin foods and beauty preparations); A. Bourjois et Cie, Ltd. (Ashes of Roses and Ashes of Violets); Carmol, Ltd. (Cosby hygienic refillable hair brush); Colgate & Co. (Colgate's dental cream, etc.); Gladys Cooper Beauty Preparations, Ltd.; the Elfrida Perfumery Co. (Elfrida vanishing cream, etc.); Erasmic Co., Ltd. ("Peerless" perfume, "Old London Lavender," etc.); Elmesan (London), Ltd. ("Meta" fuel); J. E. Ellis, Ltd. ("Floradew"); the Estosa (Regd.) Perfumery Co.; Phyllis Earle, Ltd.; Saville Perfumery, Ltd. ("June" perfume and toilet specialties); John Knight, Ltd. ("Shavallo"); the London Perfumery Co. ("Service" hair cream and "Floreden" face creams); Madam Janet Moore; the Melba Manufacturing Co.; Morny Frères, Ltd. (a long range of Morny specialties, including "June Roses," "Chaminade," and "Mysterieuse"); Nilde (Paris) Agency, Ltd.; Parfumeries de Paris, Ltd. (Houbigant and Chervin's perfumes); Rapidol, Ltd. (Inecto hair colouring); Stewart, Goodall & Dunlop, Ltd. ("Nuctone"); S.R. Products, Ltd. (Tropical Oil of Mahara and Norwegian Cream); Walden, Walden & Co. ("Aerofume" and other toilet specialties).

Miscellaneous

ALIENS RESTRICTION (AMENDMENT) ACT.—Permission has been granted to Eileen de Armil, manufacturer of toilet requisites, 99 New Bond Street, London, W.1, to use the name "The Lucama Company."

INQUEST.—At Hendon Town Hall, on February 3, an inquest was opened on the body of Walter Jarrett, York Road, Ilford, who was killed instantaneously when an explosion occurred at the works of Johnson & Sons (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd. Evidence of identification was given, and the coroner decided to adjourn until March 17. Later in the same day Leonard Garrett, Paul Street, Stratford, E., died in Hendon Cottage Hospital from injuries received at the same time and place. The inquest was opened and adjourned in the same way.

ARSENIC IN IMPORTED APPLES.—At Brentford Police Court, on February 8, John Lee, greengrocer, Isleworth, was fined £1, with costs, for having sold apples containing lead arsenate. Mr. R. A. Robinson, prosecuting, said that the amount of arsenic in this case, 0.05 gr. per lb., was greatly in excess of the quantity there should be, and there was also lead to the amount of 0.56 gr. per lb. This made the fruit dangerous for human consumption, and it was necessary that all American apples should be washed and well wiped before being eaten.

IN THE COURTS.—In Darlington County Court, on February 2, Harry Prentice, wholesale chemist, Palmer Road, obtained judgment against Harold Gregson, chemist and druggist, Tubwell Row, for the sum of £12 6s. 2d., balance of account for goods sold and delivered, and a counterclaim for a similar amount was also decided in favour of the plaintiff.—At Lambeth Police Court, London, on February 2, Maud Blakesly, Piermont Road, S.E., was committed for trial on a charge of attempting to murder her two children by administering lysol to them. Mr. C. H. Foster, the chemist from whom the prisoner purchased the lysol, said she seemed calm when she bought it.—At Barry, recently, John Charteris, tailor, Cross Street, was fined £20 for being in unauthorised possession of cocaine hydrochloride. Mr. C. A. Seyler, B.Sc., the Swansea borough analyst, suggested that the salt was of Spanish manufacture.

GOOD MILK IN LONDON.—The current report (No. 293) of the medical officer of health for the City of London shows that the forty-two samples of milk examined during the past year were entirely free from tubercle bacilli, and that only three of these samples had a small shortage (5 per cent.) in fat. Subsequent examination of two samples from one of the sources referred to showed that one was above and one below the legal standard for fat.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. J. A. Gray, Ph.C., who recently disposed of his business in Helensburgh (*C. & D.*, February 5, p. 159), has purchased the business of Gardner & Ainslie, chemists, 5 Westgate, North Berwick.

Mr. D. P. Hilston, chemist and druggist, whose death was recorded in the *C. & D.*, February 5, p. 167, was the son of the late Mr. W. Hilston, who established the business in 1838, and it was when deceased joined his brother, the late Mr. J. Hilston, that the style of the business was altered to J. & D. Hilston. On his retirement in October, the business was taken over by his nephew, Mr. J. H. Gordon, chemist and druggist, and Mr. J. M. Hall, chemist and druggist.

Edinburgh

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association is to be held in Edinburgh this year. The representative meeting will take place from July 15 to 19, while meetings of the scientific sections will be held from July 20 to 22. There will be the usual exhibition of drugs, foods, surgical appliances and books. The Earl of Balfour will preside over the centenary celebration commemorative of the birth of Lord Lister on July 20, and the incoming President, Sir Robert Philip, will deliver his presidential address on July 19.

The Royal Dispensary School of Pharmacy held a dance in Windsor House, on February 3. There was a large gathering of students and their friends. During an interval, Mr. William Duncan, F.C.S., Ph.C., sang two of his favourite songs. The duties of M.C. were carried out during the early part of the evening by Mr. Eric Knott, F.C.S., Ph.C., principal of the School, and Mr. Ian Campbell, and later by Messrs. Cook and Wilson. The arrangements were excellent and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry will be held in Edinburgh from July 4 to 8. On the opening date there will be an informal reception and conversazione; on July 5, following official welcomes, there will be the annual general meeting, and Mr. F. H. Carr will give his presidential address. Among the arrangements for Wednesday is a joint meeting with the Biochemical Society, and the annual dinner. The programme for Thursday includes visits to the paper mills of James Brown & Co., and to the works of the North British Rubber Co., Ltd. Friday will be devoted to excursions.

Glasgow

In Glasgow Sheriff Court, on February 5, two unqualified assistants were charged with selling lysol at the shops of Dr. Hamilton, Gorbals, and Dr. Gelfer, Rutherglen Road, respectively. In each case the accused was dismissed with a caution.

An inquiry was held on February 3 into the circumstances attending the death of a baby in the Renfrewshire Combination Hospital, Nitshill, recently. According to evidence, a nurse, by mistake, had given the child carbolic acid instead of cod-liver oil. The jury, in returning a verdict in accordance with the evidence, found that the medical adviser was not at fault, and that the nurse was only partially to blame, and that the major portion of the blame lay in the general laxity of the administration in the hospital.

An enjoyable evening was spent by the employees and friends of Cockburn & Co., Ltd., in the Ca'doro Restaurant, on January 31. After a company of 300 had partaken of tea, the managing director, Mr. Charles T. Cockburn, chemist and druggist, gave a lecture on a holiday he had recently spent in Egypt. The lecture was illustrated by over 100 lantern slides, revealing the marvels of architecture and sculpture contained in old temples, and various other interesting objects. Speaking of native water carriers, Mr. Cockburn questioned if the ass or monkey skin of the container had been washed before use. At any rate, he did not think that the majority of the bearers had been washed from birth, and the marvel was that the purchasers of the water survived.

Irish News

Brevities

A verdict of "Accidental poisoning from strychnine" was returned by the jury at an inquest held on January 29 on the body of Mr. Gerald Daly, solicitor (30), Ballymahon, who died at his residence, Carrickbeg, near Ballymahon, on January 28.

Belfast

At a meeting of the general committees in connection with the Empire shopping week in Belfast, on February 2, it was decided that the week should commence on May 23.

At Belfast Wm. Coffey, of Castleward, co. Down, was found dying at the co. Down railway goods shed, and the jury at the inquest, held on February 4, returned a verdict of "Death from carbolic acid poisoning."

At a meeting of the Belfast Corporation, on February 1, approval was given to the action of the Police Committee under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, in granting licences to the following:—Mr. W. J. McClements, 100 High Street, to sell weed killer, wasp-destroyer and nicotine insecticides; Mr. Frank Jamison, 16-20 Lower Garfield Street, to sell horticultural compounds, weed killers and insecticides; Mr. Gregor Falconer, 16-20 Lower Garfield Street, to sell weed killers and insecticides.

A number of new openings is reported from Belfast district. Mr. James Arnold, R.D., has opened a new medical hall at 22 Bridge Street, Lisburn. He was formerly manager for A. W. Stevenson, Ltd., Bradbury Place, Belfast. Mr. J. B. B. Breakey, Ph.C., is opening a pharmacy at Lisburn Road, Belfast. Mr. Breakey, who qualified in 1916, was formerly with Grattan & Co., Ltd., Corn Market, and has recently been traveller for J. & J. Haslett, Ltd., in the North. Mr. F. P. Armstrong, Ph.C., 308 Crumlin Road, Belfast, and Mr. E. Kelly, Ph.C., 27 Falls Road, have opened branches in Crumlin Road and Falls Road respectively. Mr. Chas. Matthews, Ph.C., 83 Falls Road, has purchased the pharmacy formerly owned by the late Mr. G. W. Hawthorne, Ph.C., at 285 Springfield Road. Mr. S. Haydock is taking over the business carried on by the late Mr. D. Boyd, 37 Fountain Street, on March 1. For the past eight years Mr. Haydock has been manager of the drug department of J. & J. Haslett, Ltd. Mr. R. Linehan, Ph.C., opened a pharmacy on February 7 at 88 Donegall Street.

Cork

Sir Stanley Harrington, chairman of the Cork Chemical and Drug Co., Ltd., has been re-elected a member of the governing body of the Cork Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.

At the Cork Circuit Court recently, before Mr. Justice Kenry, Mr. Stephen Whelan, M.P.S.I., sued the South Cork County Board for £5 5s. for acting as compounder for one week. Mr. Daly, B.L., counsel for Mr. Whelan, said some difficulty had arisen in recent years in making such appointments by reason of the reduction of salaries by the Free State Government. When Mr. Whelan was acting he stipulated that he should be paid at the rate of £5 5s. per week. The Ministry would only sanction £3 3s., notwithstanding that the appointment was only temporary. Mr. O'Sullivan, M.P.S.I., Washington Street, Cork, sued the same defendants for £52 10s. for similar services. After hearing evidence, his lordship gave decrees for full amounts claimed, with costs and expenses.

Londonderry

Londonderry Corporation has granted the memorial of the local chemists for an early closing order. Only two chemists failed to sign the memorial.

During the recent storm Mr. John Thompson, Ph.C., compounder for the city and Waterside dispensaries, was knocked down and injured, and was unable to resume his duties for ten days.

Colonial and Foreign News

SHANGHAI DRUG HOUSE.—The Wong Ta Chi Drug Store has opened its new building at 80 Canton Road, Shanghai. The firm, which was originally established about 80 years ago, is engaged in preparing and marketing all kinds of Chinese drugs.

AUTHORISED SPECIALITIES IN TURKEY.—The thirteenth list of pharmaceutical specialities which may be admitted into Turkey includes, among others:—Ostelin (J. Nathan & Co., Ltd.); Leecyl (L. Lee & Co.); several organotherapeutic preparations of the Etablissements Byla; Santal Henry; acetylsalicylic acid tablets (Heyden); thigenol; pertussin.

HIGHER MEDICINE-STAMP DUTIES IN PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Government has issued a decree increasing the medicine-stamp tax on medicaments sold in original packages, including mineral waters. The new rates are as follows:—For Portuguese products: Retail price not exceeding 0.50 escudo, tax 0.05 escudo; between 0.50 and 1 escudo, tax 0.10 escudo; where the sale price exceeds 1 escudo, the tax will amount to 0.10 escudo, plus 0.05 escudo for every additional escudo or fraction thereof. For foreign medicaments: Sale price not exceeding 2 escudos, tax 0.30 escudo; over 2 escudos, tax 0.30 escudo, plus 0.10 escudo for every additional escudo or fraction thereof. In the case of pharmaceutical specialities or proprietary medicines manufactured in Portugal on behalf of a foreign proprietor, the medicine-stamp tax is fixed at 0.80 escudo where the retail price is below 3 escudos, the tax increasing by 0.25 escudo for every additional escudo or fraction thereof.

AUSTRALIAN INJURIOUS DRUGS REGULATIONS.—A proclamation (No. 134) of the Australian Customs revokes the proclamation dated September 7, 1914, and provides for the control of the importation of injurious drugs by prohibiting absolutely the importation into the Commonwealth of raw and prepared opium, and providing that medicinal opium and other similar drugs, such as morphine, diacetylmorphine, crude cocaine, cocaine, ecgonine and salts thereof, Indian hemp, certain official and non-official preparations, coca leaves, etc., may only be imported under licence, renewable annually, exclusively for medical or scientific purposes, in accordance with conditions prescribed in the proclamation. Customs Proclamation No. 135 revokes the proclamation of April 18, 1924, and prohibits the exportation of opium and similar drugs as mentioned above, except with the written consent of the Minister of State for Trade and Customs, and unless such drugs, etc., are exported for medical and/or scientific purposes only, and the person desiring to export produces the necessary certificate signed by the proper authority of the Government of the country of destination.

GREEK MONOPOLY OF NARCOTICS.—A law recently promulgated in Greece prohibits the importation by pharmacists and medical practitioners of opium and of cocaine, as well as their derivatives. The Ministry of Finance alone is authorised to import these drugs, through the agency of the Government monopoly, by which they are supplied to pharmacists and hospitals on the production of a licence issued by the Superior Council of Health. The narcotics supplied by the Government monopoly are issued in special packages, and comply with the requirements of the Hellenic Pharmacopœia. Pharmacists are obliged to keep two registers, in one of which all purchases of narcotics have to be entered, while in the other the amounts delivered on prescriptions have to be registered. The Superior Council of Health has fixed the maximum amounts of narcotics which the monopoly may supply to each pharmacy in the course of a year; these amounts are as follows: Opium, 1,500 grams; extract of opium, 50 grams; salts of morphine, 100 grams; cocaine hydrochloride, 60 grams; heroin, 20 grams; dionin, 30 grams; pantopon, 30 grams, ampoules of morphine, 1,000; ampoules of heroin, 100; ampoules of pantopon, 500. Pharmacists are permitted to import coca leaves, extract of coca, and codeine. The importation and sale by pharmacists, or by the monopoly, of new medicaments not known in Greece, or placed on the market under a brand name, has to be authorised by the Superior Council of Health.

Legal Reports

An Error in Mixing.—At Portsmouth Police Court, on February 4, Mr. Charles Fry, chemist and druggist, Albert Road, Southsea, was summoned for having sold tincture of iodine which on analysis was found to be deficient in iodine to the extent of 40.1 per cent. Mr. K. Allen, who defended, showed that by mistake the defendant, in making the tincture, put in twice the proper amount of spirit. Dr. S. G. Johnson gave evidence of good character. A fine of 15s. was imposed.

Dangerous Drugs Acts.—In Aberdeen Sheriff Court, on January 31, Mr. William Loggie, chemist and druggist, Westfield Road, was summoned for having supplied to a farmer 2 oz. of tincture of opium under a prescription written by a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, which prescription did not set forth the address of the veterinary surgeon, did not specify the name and address of the person for whose use the prescription was given, and did not have marked thereon, "for animal treatment only." Mr. Loggie pleaded "Guilty," admitting that he had dispensed the prescription without being acquainted with the signature of the veterinary surgeon or the person for whose use the prescription was given. Mr. John A. Nicol, advocate, said this was one of those technical breaches or errors of judgment which came before the Court from time to time. In this case it was the result of a misunderstanding. His client had entered the prescription in the book, but had put the words "for veterinary use" instead of "for animal treatment only." Those Acts were seething with instructions and regulations, and while Mr. Loggie had done a great deal to comply with them he had not done enough. This was the first veterinary prescription which he had had to deal with during the two years he had been in business, although he had handled over 6,000 prescriptions every year. There was no intention of breaking the instructions, and the whole thing was above board in every way. The sheriff said he recognised that this was a highly technical offence, and in the circumstances he restricted the penalty to one of 25s. to cover the cost of the prosecution, hoping that it would be a warning to chemists all over the country.—At Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on February 7, Mr. V. Evans, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said it would be remembered that a summons was taken out against Colonel Kynaston under the Medical Act (C. & D., II, 1926, p. 593). Following proceedings elsewhere, it was now desired to withdraw that summons. The Magistrate (to Colonel Kynaston): Have you anything to say? Colonel Kynaston replied that it was perfectly clear the summons ought never to have been brought at all. The Magistrate: I cannot say that. The summons will be withdrawn.

Unqualified Trader Fined.—In the Newbridge (co. Kildare) District Court, before Mr. Kenneth Reddin, District Justice, on February 3, two summonses were listed at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland against Mr. Denis Brennan, merchant, Kilkullen. In one summons the defendant was charged with having, on August 30, 1926, he not being a person legally qualified, kept open shop for retailing poisons contrary to Section 30 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875. In the second summons the defendant was charged with having, on the same date, sold poison, to wit, phosphorus in a free state contained in Rodine, the bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the poison was contained not being labelled with the name and address of the seller, contrary to Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870. Mr. William C. Meeke, solicitor, represented the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and Mr. Wm. A. Lanphier, solicitor, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Meeke, in opening the case, quoted from Section 30 of the Act of 1875, and referred to the provisions of the Amendment Act of 1890, explaining that apart from the three grades—pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, and registered druggists—no person was entitled to sell poisons that fell within the definitions of the Sale of Poisons Act, except apothecaries and others specially provided for. He understood that the defendant was an ordinary trader, and that he had no qualification whatever to bring him within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts. The other summons was taken under Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, which provided:—

"It shall be unlawful to sell any poison, either by wholesale or by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'poison,' and with the name and address of the seller of the poison." There were further provisions relative to two classes of poisons. The poison in the present case was in the second part of the Schedule. When the Society's inspector called at the defendant's shop, the name "Denis Brennan & Sons" was over the door. The inspector asked for rat poison, and was served with Rodine. The packet had not the name and address of the seller, but undoubtedly it was marked "poison." It had been analysed and was found to contain a very substantial amount of phosphorus in a free state. Phosphorus in a free state was not originally in the Schedule, but was added by an Order of January 13, 1875. The contents of the tin weighed about 1½ oz., and it contained 8 gr. of phosphorus in a free state. He had with him a doctor who would prove that 1½ gr. was a fatal dose for an adult, and that it would kill—he did not say necessarily—in four hours; ½ gr. was a fatal dose for a child of three. Dr. Robinson stated in his report:—"I describe it as an acute poison. . . . Phosphorus is seldom prescribed. It is a nerve stimulant and tonic in effect when taken in small quantities." The appearance of the stuff, Mr. Meeke added, was like toffee, and the end of any child finding it and taking a lick at it would be like that of the rats. The Society's inspector gave evidence of purchase.

EXPERT EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION

Mr. Walter Thorp, B.Sc., F.I.C., stated in reply to Mr. Meeke that he was a public analyst practising in Dublin. He found the equivalent of 8 gr. of free phosphorus in the entire tin of rat poison. The administration was dangerous, and was liable to set up gastritis even when it was taken in small quantities. Mr. Meeke: The appearance is rather alluring to a child?—It is something in the nature of a caramel, but smells strongly of phosphorus. Cross-examined: You have no doubt in your mind that a rat going for that would find it alluring and deadly?—Even a small quantity would settle the rat. Dr. Cecil Robinson, giving evidence, stated that he was a Dublin medical practitioner. He had read Mr. Thorp's analysis, and had heard him examined in court. Phosphorus was an acute irritant poison which affected the gastro-intestinal tract all the way, causing vomiting and diarrhoea. It took varying times to prove fatal, according to the individual. The maximum dose laid down by the Pharmacopoeia was ½ gr.; 1½ gr. had been found to be a fatal dose. It had been known to kill in four hours. Mr. Meeke: What would you say would be a fatal dose for a child of three?—I should say ½ gr. would be a fatal dose for a child of three. There is no doubt about that. Dr. Robinson further stated that in cases of phosphorus poisoning, unless an emetic was immediately used, it could not be used at a later stage. Mr. Meeke asked Mr. Lanphier whether he admitted that the defendant was not qualified. Mr. Lanphier: Yes. He was not in a position, he added, to contradict the evidence. Mr. Brennan, who was named as the defendant, was really not the owner of the premises. The owner was Mrs. Charlotte Brennan. If the justice wished to amend the summons and insert Mrs. Brennan's name in it, he (Mr. Lanphier) had not the slightest objection. Mr. Meeke said if Mr. Lanphier was in a position to show that the defendant was not the owner, he accepted that offer.

THE DEFENDANT'S EXPLANATION

Mr. Lanphier said Mrs. Brennan would tell Mr. Meeke that she herself was the owner. The position of affairs was this. At one time a chemist had carried on business in the town of Kilkullen, but had found his business not very remunerative, and he had left the town. For a long time Mrs. Brennan had nothing to do with the sale of such stuff as this rat poison. Shopkeepers in the county were favoured with visits from travellers. One of these came to Mrs. Brennan, who lived in a very agricultural and pastoral district, showed her some of these rat poisons, and asked her to sell them. The traveller never mentioned to her and never suggested that she could not sell such things without being a

chemist. She took the rat poison for sale in good faith. The offence having been committed in good faith, Mrs. Brennan found herself for the first time in a court of justice. She had instructed him to say that she at once admitted that the two charges had been proved against her. She had also instructed him to give an undertaking, which he had shown to Mr. Meeke, who was favourably disposed to regard it as genuine. They would get a list of the preparations which could only be sold by a chemist, and if they ascertained that any of these preparations were on their premises they would immediately return them to the wholesalers. Mr. Lanphier drew the justice's attention to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, which provides that so much of the Pharmacy Act of 1875 and the Amendment Act of 1890 as made it an offence for any person to sell or keep open shop for the sale of poisons, unless he was a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, shall not apply in the case of poisonous substances to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture for the destruction of insects, fungi or bacteria, or as sheep dips, or weed-killers of a certain composition, and provided the person was duly licensed for the purpose. Having regard to all the circumstances, he asked the justice to deal with the case under the First Offenders Act. Mr. Meeke said the special provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, to which Mr. Lanphier had alluded were only indirectly connected with the code they were discussing in the present case. Before Mrs. Brennan was asked to comply with the special requirements of that Act, she had to obtain a licence from the County Council. He did not wish to press the case unduly, but he wished to state that throughout the country there had grown up a custom of people in the position of Mrs. Brennan, but whose characters did not bear the same investigation, selling these highly dangerous substances; and the Pharmaceutical Society, if they liked, in their own interest, but more certainly in the interests of the public, had to take proceedings, not so much to penalise the individual seller as to get a penalty which, when published in the papers, would show other traders in the neighbourhood and throughout the country that articles such as this could not be sold by an unqualified person. They had these reports coming in day after day of unqualified people selling these poisons; something had to be done, and when the Society got evidence of an offence they endeavoured to prove it. The monopoly which the chemists had was not a monopoly for the benefit of the chemists; it was a monopoly for the benefit of the public.

JUDGMENT

The justice amended the summons by substituting the name of Mrs. Charlotte Brennan for that of Denis Brennan as defendant. Giving judgment, he said that the Poisons Act of 1870 was an Act obviously framed for the protection of the public. If that Act were not rigidly complied with, the ordinary citizen was in very grave danger. It was perfectly obvious that the sale of dangerous poisons should be controlled, and that the sale should only be in the hands of persons who understood the nature of the substances and whose knowledge would be for the protection of the purchaser and the ordinary public. The second prosecution against the defendant under the Pharmacy Act, besides being a prosecution in the interest of the ordinary public, the ordinary man in the street, was a prosecution in protection and defence of a very ancient profession. He saw no reason to shut his eyes to the fact that breaches of the Pharmacy Act of 1875 were fairly common through the country, and that the action taken by the Society represented by Mr. Meeke was action that was very necessary. He was satisfied that Mrs. Brennan was a lady of excellent character. But he believed that she should see that, in the interest of the public, one ought not to be allowed to sell poisons, to handle poisons and give them to the public, unless one had some technical knowledge of the nature of the substances that he was disposing of. The men who had that right were men who had gone through a technical and scientific course for which they held certificates. Mr. Lanphier had referred to Mrs. Brennan's ignorance, not of life, but of law. He (the justice)

would have thought that Mrs. Brennan in her business by a sort of intuitive faculty, commoner, he supposed in women than in men, would have realised that dealing in this type of goods would be likely to lead to danger (Mrs. Brennan: The traveller simply sold it in the ordinary way.) The justice said the Section of the Pharmacy Act of 1875 under which this prosecution was taken provided for a penalty of £5 for the offence of retailing poisons without holding the licence of a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist; and the section was so framed that the Court could not reduce the penalty. He was not sure whether that provision was not well based, because in the interest of the profession which the Act was enforced to protect, it was probably better than the penalty should not be reduced. In the prosecution under the Pharmacy Act he fined the defendant £5 and 20s. costs. In respect of the second offence, that under the Sale of Poisons Act, the evidence had not been rebutted. There had been a sale without label and without the name and address. The facts were admitted. He applied the First Offenders Act and dismissed that summons, and ordered the defendant to pay £1 costs. He was satisfied that Mrs. Brennan did not mean to do anything wrong.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Vincent Hadfield Jones (trading as Hughes & Co.), Fulham Road, London, S.W., chemist.—The public examination of this debtor was held on January 28, at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing total liabilities £2,243 (unsecured £1,988) and net assets valued at £550 (*C. & D.*, II, 1926, p. 858). The debtor stated that he qualified in 1904, and was afterwards in employment until September 1915. He then purchased for £650 an existing business at 43 Fulham Road, S.W., and had since continued it under the style of "Hughes & Co." He attributed his insolvency to the extravagance of his wife, to interest on borrowed money, and to law costs. From November 1923 to the date of the receiving order he estimated his household and personal expenses at £3,600. He first realised he was insolvent at the end of 1924. The examination was closed.

Re Leonard Arthur West, 20 Christchurch Road, Dartford, chemist's manager.—This debtor was publicly examined at the Rochester Bankruptcy Court on February 7. He scheduled debts amounting to £525 8s., and no assets. In reply to questions, the debtor stated that he qualified in 1912, and commenced to trade in 1914 at 57 High Street, Dartford. He had no capital, but borrowed from his mother £250, which he had since repaid. He took a lease of the shop for fifteen years at a rent of £45 a year for the first eight years and £50 for the remaining seven. Starting with a turnover of £18 a week it increased to £70 during the war, but from October 1918 it gradually dwindled to from £35 to £40. Latterly he hardly made a living. For some years he neglected the business. The property was acquired by the urban district council about 1917, and in September 1925 he surrendered the lease to them, as the property was required for street widening. He was paid £1,400 compensation, and with that money he paid trade debts £638 0s. 5d., and personal debts £604 0s. 9d. The balance of the money was retained by his solicitor on account of certain law costs. Debtor had a temporary appointment in London, but resigned in December 1925 to manage a business which his mother opened at 16 East Hill, Dartford. The stock at 57 High Street was taken over by his mother to liquidate a debt. He attributed his failure to being mulct in the costs of two law actions, and betting debts. Debtor had gone in extensively for betting, and owed three bookmakers sums amounting to £208. He considered his losses exceeded his winnings by from £300 to £400. Had he sold the business at High Street, Dartford, as a going concern it would have realised from £500 to £600. As it was, £360 was a fair price, and more than he would have got in the open market. His mother paid him 50s. a week; he accepted a low salary because of his indebtedness to his mother. The examination was closed.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

SANTENE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in disinfectants, soap, and other articles now carried on by the Frescol Co., Ltd., at 6 Hardwidge Street, Snow's Fields, London, S.E.1

SEALCOTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals and chemical products and mixtures of all kinds, etc. Solicitors: H. S. Holt, 6 Grays Inn Square, London, W.C.1.

TOM MARLOR, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of chemists and druggists now carried on by J. W. Taylor and W. Hargreaves as executors of the late Lucy J. Marlor, at 4 Greenacres Road, Oldham. The directors are: J. W. Taylor, W. Hargreaves, and S. Marlor.

COTTAM CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and suppliers of chemicals of all natures; to acquire the benefit of certain existing inventions relating to the manufacture of chemicals, etc. R.O.: 3 & 4 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2.

APEX SUN-RAY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To act as selling agents of Sun-Ray treatment machines, with attachments and appliances for same, etc. Directors: C. L. Mendoza, J. Lecker, and C. Lynes. R.O.: Room No. 10, 4th Floor Balfour House, 119-125 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.

RALUCO, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £750. Objects: To carry on in the U.K., Europe and elsewhere the business of merchants and general dealers, and in particular the business of manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in luminous preparations, paints and compositions, etc. R.O.: 49 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.2.

CARLUSTRE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £6,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with H. E. Rosborough for the purchase of the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and vend a composition known as "Carlustre," for cleaning and polishing motor-cars and other vehicles. R.O.: 11 Garrick Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

RHEUVENE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, exporters and vendors of a medical preparation for the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and other kindred ailments, etc. The directors are: S. W. Chawner, 16 New Street, Leicester, L. Smith, T. Palmer, and J. Hincks.

BRITISH ROTARY FILTER CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemical, electrical and mechanical engineers, founders, dealers in pharmaceutical and other preparations, etc. The directors are: J. H. Clay, Mrs. R. H. Clay, W. Dryden, and H. J. Talbot. R.O.: The Grimshaw Street Foundry, Preston.

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of analytical and manufacturing chemists, wholesale druggists, drug grinders, importers and exporters, etc. The directors are: C. J. Hedley-Thornton and L. A. Blackburn. R.O.: 17 Shepherd's Bush Green, London, W.12.

ANALGIT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,500. Objects: To acquire the business of patent medicine and chemical manufacturers and dealers carried on by C. Leuffen & Co., at 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.2, as "Analgit," with the registered trade marks "Analgit," numbered 452,861 and 470,770 in Class 3. The directors are: G. E. Hancock and R. Harris.

COLFRE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire all recipes and full information as to the processes of manufacturing and the right to manufacture and deal in a certain medical preparation known as Colfre, etc. The directors are: H. Rickman, A. Curtis, C. E. Macklin, T. R. Cuff, and H. R. Southam. R.O.: 17 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

BIDSTON SOAP CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,500. Objects: To acquire the business of soap and chemical manufacturers now carried on by H. Ashcroft and E. T. Webb at 14 Miles Street, West Gorton, Manchester, as "The Bidston Soap Co." The directors are: H. Ashcroft, E. T. Webb, and Mrs. Millicent F. N. Ashcroft. R.O.: 14 Miles Street, West Gorton, Manchester.

BOOTS THE CHEMISTS (INDIA), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale, retail, pharmaceutical and dispensing chemists and druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, medical and chemical preparations, patent and other foods, toilet articles and preparations, perfume, soaps, and household requisites, artists' colourmen, dealers in oils, paints, colours, brushes, and artists' and painters' requisites, manufacturers of and dealers in fancy and other boxes, cases, containers, etc. R.O.: 37 Station Street, Nottingham.

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD., have recently paid an interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

BALFOUR, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.—Among the creditors (*C. & D.*, January 8, p. 34) are The British Drug Houses, Ltd., £30; C. F. Gerhardt, Ltd., £60; Wilson, Smithett & Co., £374.

UNITED ALKALI CO., LTD.—The United Alkali Company, which passed its interim dividend in 1926 owing to the coal stoppage, now announces a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the past year.

CLAYPATH PHARMACY, LTD.—At a meeting held at Durham, on January 19, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. J. W. Harker, City Chambers, Claypath, Durham, was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of creditors was held on February 7.

JOHN KNIGHT & SONS, LTD.—The net profits for 1926 are £148,509, against £156,507 for the previous year, and with £78,155 brought in make available £226,664, compared with £224,155. The fixed dividend on the £500,000 preferred ordinary capital at 25 per cent. takes £125,000, and after providing this the directors propose paying 15 per cent. (against 30 per cent.) on the ordinary capital of £70,000. It is proposed to place £10,000 to pension reserve, against *nil*, carrying forward the increased balance of £81,164.

MILTON PROPRIETARY CO., LTD.—The accounts for the year ended September 30, 1926, states that, despite incidence of general strike and coal strike, the turnover shows an increase of more than 50 per cent. over that of the preceding year. A steady growth in sales is continuing during the current year. Accounts show, after paying all outgoings, including full cost of advertising, and after retiring another one-third of preliminary expenses, a net profit equal approximately to 10 per cent. on the issued capital, both preference and ordinary. Preference dividends for first two years have already been paid, and the directors recommend payment of 10 per cent. preference dividend for year under review. The accounts show that the profit for the year was £10,491, and that the total credit balance at profit and loss is £20,598.

BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRIES, LTD.—A scheme for the reorganisation of the capital has been put forward by the directors. It involves the elimination of £266,667 of the present capital by writing down the nominal value of the ordinary shares from £1 to 6s. 8d. each. The preference shares remain as at present, both as to capital and dividend, but the preference shareholders are asked to cancel all arrears of dividends up to the end of last year (totalling £124,014), and in consideration of this they are to receive an allotment of two ordinary shares for every five preference shares held. The net reduction in the issued capital will amount to £216,560, of which £110,586 is in respect of goodwill, premium on shares, etc., and £21,000 stamp duty, etc. The balance of the £216,560—namely, £84,974—will be applied to writing down other assets of the subsidiary companies, and writing off all balances standing to the debit of profit and loss accounts of those companies. The directors believe that profits are now being earned sufficient to justify the payment of dividends.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students," *The Chemist & Druggist*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Report on the January Analytical Exercise

THE powder distributed to students on January 11 contained eight parts by weight of potassium nitrate, one part of potassium chlorate, and one part of potassium bromide. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

K	...	...	...	...	37.4
NO ₃	...	...	...	...	49.1
ClO ₃	...	...	...	...	6.8
Br	...	...	...	...	6.7

100.0

Samples of the powder were distributed to eighty-eight students and fifty reports of its analysis were submitted. The potassium was detected in every instance. The failures in the detection of the acidic radicals were:—Nitric, 2; chloric, 23; hydrobromic, 10. The presence of chloride in greater or less proportion was reported in no fewer than thirty cases, although none was present—the powder having been prepared from chloride-free substances.

This exercise was specially designed to furnish an example of the kind of complications that confront the student when a mixture contains, side by side, acidic radicals which tend to obscure to a certain extent each other's reactions, and to most of our correspondents it proved decidedly more difficult than any of its more immediate predecessors. The application of special tests and particular attention to some minute details of manipulation were requisite in order to establish with certainty that the powder contained nitrate in presence of the bromide, and chlorate in presence of the nitrate and the bromide; also that chloride was not present; and it was chiefly deficiencies in these connections that led in most cases to lower marks being obtained than in the two previous analyses.

One of the problems that was least satisfactorily handled was that of obtaining confirmation of the presence of a chlorate—frequently suspected on account of crackling being noticed when the powder was warmed with concentrated sulphuric acid. The methods adopted, with one exception, necessitated removal of the bromide, followed by reduction of the chlorate to chloride and testing for the latter by means of silver nitrate. Only in the exceptional cases of one or two reports was it made quite clear that silver nitrate had been added originally in excess, so as to secure the precipitation of the whole of the bromine as silver bromide, before filtration and the subsequent reduction of the chlorate were proceeded with. As it was indispensable that the removal of the bromide at this stage should be complete, care should in all cases have been taken to ensure that this was effected; and the procedure adapted to secure this and the fact that it had been secured should have been distinctly stated. In the majority of the reports it was merely indicated that silver nitrate was added and the precipitate filtered off, and that the reduction was then proceeded with. Under these circumstances it was not possible to accept the formation, after the reduction process of a fresh precipitate with silver nitrate (which precipitate was almost invariably discarded without further examination) as a proof of the presence of a chlorate. Again, sulphurous acid was the reducing agent frequently employed with a view to reduce chlorate to chloride, but precautions were seldom taken to make sure that the precipitate obtained on the subsequent addition of silver nitrate was not simply silver sulphite—a substance which is sometimes incompletely dissolved by nitric acid, whilst its precipitation is not entirely prevented by this acid, unless moderately concentrated.

It seems desirable to refer again to a number of prevalent misconceptions that are much in evidence in this month's reports. These are as follow:—

1. That silver chloride and silver bromide can be definitely distinguished from each other, or that mixtures of the two can be separated with any approach to accuracy, by means of dilute solution of ammonia. A few

minutes spent in examining the point practically in the laboratory should convince students that the difference in behaviour of these two silver halides towards ammonia cannot be made use of for anything more than a rough approximate discrimination or separation.

2. That treatment of a solution with zinc and dilute sulphuric acid in presence of potassium iodide and starch can be used to indicate the presence of a nitrate. If the materials here mentioned be simply mixed the blue colour produced by iodine, in presence of an iodide, upon starch, gradually appears in the total absence of a nitrate. This point should be examined experimentally.

3. That a positive result with the charcoal and silver coin test (the so-called "hepar" test) indicates the presence of a sulphate. The result may be obtained with a mixture containing either free sulphur or sulphur in any state of combination—sulphate, sulphite, sulphide, etc.

4. That liquefaction of a salt on gentle heating indicates the presence of water of crystallisation. Several students reported abundant water of crystallisation in the present mixture; whereas the salts composing it all crystallise without water, and it only contained traces of hygroscopic moisture. It was simple fusion of the salts that took place when the powder was gently heated.

5. That it is requisite in all cases to prepare a sodium carbonate extract to be tested for acidic radicals, even when the substance under examination is readily soluble in water and the metallic radicals present belong to the alkali group only. The reason for preparing such an extract, as well as the limitations in the application of the method as a whole, should be mastered once and for all.

6. That iodine is liberated from potassium iodide by chlorine, but not by bromine. Chlorine and bromine behave similarly towards potassium iodide.

7. That the chromyl chloride test can be employed with a view to confirming the presence or absence of traces of a chloride. Notwithstanding the intimation in last report that the test could not be accepted if applied for this purpose, nineteen students reported upon its use in this analysis. The results reported were: eleven for the presence and eight for the absence of chloride. As chloride was not present, comment is perhaps needless.

A correspondent asks for a test for a chloride in presence of a hypochlorite. The problem need scarcely be considered, since it is not possible, under any ordinary conditions, to obtain a solution of a hypochlorite free from chloride. Quantitative examination could, of course, be resorted to in order to ascertain how much of the chlorine in a solution was, at any given time, present as chloride and how much as hypochlorite.

PRIZES

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—

HERBERT E. LIMB, 292 Oxford Road, Manchester.

The Second Prize has been awarded to:—

ROBERT B. MASKELL, 292 Oxford Road, Manchester.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

H. E. Limb (First Prize)	...	97	M.N. 1066	...	90
R. B. Maskell (Second Prize)	...	95	Momentum	...	90
E. W. Simpson	...	94	Myrneen	...	90
Nemo	...	92	Spero	...	89
Propane	...	92	Alpha	...	88
Temporibus	...	92	Chlorophyll	...	88
Mort	...	91	Pills	...	87
Conifer	...	90	Sedohr	...	87
			Erimus	...	86
			Tat	...	85

st. Coast	84	Pluto	68
blis	84	A. P.	67
A. L.	84	Cathartic	67
nnensian	84	Leyburn	67
spickels	83	C. L. O.	66
garicus	77	C. T. H.	66
or	77	Pro tempore	66
S.C.	71	Chev.	59
bé	70	Proton	49
om	70	D. C. V.	48
axey	70	Semper paratus	48
andrake	70	Gymbal	46
ons	69	Nil desperandum	44
E. W.	69	A. T.	42
kaloid	68	S. M. A. S.	42
occus	68	Ulula	40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. B. MASKELL.—Note that mere evaporation to dryness of a solution of a chlorate does not reduce the chlorate to chloride: further heating of the residue is required. Perhaps you carried out this further heating, it omitted to report it.

E. W. SIMPSON.—In testing for a chlorate by heating one of the powder with starch and examining the residue for chloride by means of silver nitrate, you overlooked the fact that the residue contained bromide and gave a precipitate of silver bromide.

MORT.—Look up the correct formula for carbon sulphide.

MYRNEEN AND CHLOROPHYLL.—You omitted to report any test that could have proved the presence or absence of a chloride.

SPERO.—You report filtering at four stages when there is not any precipitate to separate. If you actually performed the operations, why waste time and filter papers in doing so, needlessly? Fluoride—not flouride.

ALPHA.—The powder did not give any reaction due to the presence of a sulphate, hence the reaction you observed must have resulted from sulphate introduced in its impurity—most likely in sodium carbonate.

PILLS.—An experiment carried out with a relatively large quantity of the powder failed to confirm the presence of an ammonium compound.

ERIMUS.—The tests for chloride in presence of bromide, which you applied, led you, as you will see from the composition of the powder, to an erroneous conclusion. Examine these tests experimentally, using somewhat similar mixtures of known composition—some containing bromide and chloride, and some containing bromide only.

EAST COAST AND LENNENSIAN.—Your reports and results resemble each other too closely to indicate independent work. Carry on the latter if you wish to become self-reliant.

MISPICKELS.—Your confirmatory test for chlorate in the supposed presence of chloride was too crude to furnish any reliable evidence. The halide present was really bromide, but that is immaterial in this connection. Chlorate should have been looked for after the removal of the halide as silver bromide. Read also the reply to "Alpha."

ATOM.—You should have detected the evolution of oxygen when the powder was sufficiently strongly heated in an ignition tube. Both the nitrate and the chlorate were to some extent decomposed and yielded oxygen.

ALKALOID.—The powder did not contain a carbonate. The turbidity produced in lime water must have been due to atmospheric carbon dioxide.

COCCUS.—A much more extended preliminary examination should have been made and reported on. It is a mistake to limit unduly this part of an analysis.

A. P.—The reaction for magnesium which you report must have been due to some introduced impurity, as the powder sent out was free from magnesium.

CATHARTIC.—It is difficult to credit the report that tests for a nitrate failed to give positive indications, seeing that almost one-half of the powder consisted of nitric-acid radical. Greater care is required.

LEYBURN.—Read the reply to "A. P." and the first two sentences of that to "Spero."

D. C. V.—You should have stated how you proved the absence of magnesium and lithium: mere assertion

that you tested for them and that they were not present is insufficient.

PROTON, SEMPER PARATUS, AND GYMBAL.—The calcium you report was probably introduced in tap water. Read also the reply to "East Coast" and "Lennensian."

NIL DESPERANDUM.—Had the powder contained the citrate which you report, there would have been a vigorous deflagration when it was heated in a dry tube. You must explain for yourself how you got a reaction with calcium chloride resembling that due to citrate.

S. M. A. S.—See the reply to "Proton" and others above.

ULULA.—This analysis has evidently required you to deal with somewhat unfamiliar complications. Try over again the various tests with a mixture prepared by yourself, in order to see clearly how you have gone astray. We are gratified by your appreciation of the usefulness of the "Corner."

January Drug Tariff

The following are the chief alterations for January in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:—

Lower.—Ether purif., 4s. lb.; borax pur. pulv., 42s. cwt.; calamina prep., 2s. 3d. lb.; camphora, 4s. 10d. lb.; chloroform, 3s. 9d. lb.; ext. ergot. liq., 12s. lb.; inf. krameria conc., 5s. 2d. lb.; inf. krameria ex conc., 4d. lb.; lin. aconit. meth., 2s. 9d. lb.; lin. belladon. meth., 2s. 11d. lb.; lin. emph. am. meth., 2s. 7d. lb.; lin. sap. meth., 1s. 5d. lb.; lin. tereb. acct., 2s. 6d. lb.; liq. strych. hydrochl., 2s. 9d. lb.; oil limonis, 14s. lb.; oil menth. pip., 46s. lb.; sodii benz., 5d. oz.; spt. aethor. nitrosi, 5s. 5d. lb.; spt. ammon. aromat., 4s. 1d. lb.; theobrom. et sod. salicyl., 1s. 2d. oz.; tr. guaiaci, 7s. 6d. lb.; ung. ichthamol, 2s. lb. Bandages: Calico, bleached, 2 in. x 4 yds., 1.8d., 2½ in. x 4 yds., 2.2d., 3 in. x 4 yds., 2.6d.; ditto, unbleached, 2 in. x 4 yds., 1.6d., 2½ in. x 4 yds., 2.0d.; 3 in. x 4 yds., 2.3d.; crepe, 2 in., 7.0d., 2½ in., 8.7d., 3 in., 10.4d.; domette, 2½ in. x 6 yds., 7.6d., 3 in. x 6 yds., 9.1d.; elastic web, 2½ in., 6.9d., 3 in., 8.0d. per yd.; flannel, 2½ in. x 4 yds., 9.5d., 3 in. x 6 yds., 16.6d.; muslin, 2½ in. x 6 yds., 2.1d., 3 in. x 6 yds., 2.6d., 4 in. x 6 yds., 3.4d.; open weave, 2 in. x 4 yds., 1.1d., 2½ in. x 4 yds., 1.3d., 3 in. x 4 yds., 1.6d., 4 in. x 6 yds., 3.0d., 6 in. x 6 yds., 4.4d.; plaster of Paris, 3 in. x 5 yds., 17.5d., 4 in. x 5 yds., 23.0d. Cotton wools: boric, 2 oz., 3.6d., 4 oz., 6.8d.; sal-alambroth, 2 oz., 3.8d., 4 oz., 7.2d.; unmedicated, 1 oz. 1.6d., 2 oz. 2.8d., 3 oz. 4.3d., 4 oz. 5.5d., 6 oz., 8.1d., 8 oz., 10.3d., 1 lb., 20.0d. Gauzes: unmedicated, 1 sq. yard, 1.9d., 3 sq. yds., 5.9d., 6 sq. yds., 9.4d. Gauze and cotton tissue, 2 oz., 3.6d., 4 oz., 6.8d., 8 oz., 12.9d., 1 lb., 25.5d. Lints: boric, 1 oz., 1.7d., 2 oz., 2.9d., 3 oz., 4.3d., 4 oz., 5.4d., 6 oz., 6.0d., 8 oz., 10.4d., 1 lb., 20.0d.; sal-alambroth, 1 oz., 2.9d., 2 oz., 5.0d., 4 oz., 9.7d.; unmedicated, 1 oz., 2.1d., 2 oz., 3.7d., 3 oz., 5.4d., 4 oz., 7.9d., 6 oz., 10.3d., 8 oz., 13.4d., 1 lb., 26.0d. Carbolic tow, 1 lb., 10.0d.

Higher.—Ammon. benz., 8d. oz.; butyl-chloral hyd., 1s. 6d. oz.; conf. sulph., 3s. 6d. lb.; copaliba, 4s. 6d. lb.; ext. opii liq., 6s. 9d. lb.; ext. opii sicc., 8s. 6d. oz.; ferri et ammon. cit., 3s. 9d. lb.; ferri et quini. cit., 1s. 0½d. oz.; glycer. pepsin, 3s. 6d. lb.; hydrarg. iod. rubr., 1s. 11d. oz.; hydrargyrum c. creta., 3s. 10d. lb.; menthol, 2s. 3d. oz.; oil abietis, 6½d. oz.; oil amygdala, 6s. lb.; oil caryoph., 11s. lb.; opium pulv., 5s. oz.; phenolphthalein, 1s. oz.; syr. atrament., 3s. 2d. lb.; tr. asafet., 7s. lb.; tr. opii, 8s. 3d. lb.; tr. opii ammon., 6s. 6d. lb.; ung. gallae c. opio, 6s. 9d. lb. Bandages: india-rubber, 2½ in. x 1 yd., 20.5d., 2½ in. x 2½ yds., 29.0d.

The following are the deposit rates for containers:—

	Medicine bottles	Poison bottles
Up to and including 4 oz....	1½d.	2d.
Over 4 oz. and up to and including 8 oz.	1½d.	2d.
Over 8 oz. and up to and including 10 oz.	2d.	3d.
Over 10 oz. and up to and including 12 oz.	2½d.	3d.
Over 12 oz. and up to and including 16 oz.	2½d.	4d.
Over 16 oz. and up to and including 20 oz.	3½d.	4½d.
Over 20 oz. and up to and including 40 oz.	5½d.	7½d.

WONG TA CHI DRUG STORE, SHANGHAI, formally opened its new building at 80 Canton Road, Shanghai, on November 19. The new building comprises three stories, and cost approximately Tls. 30,000. The store is engaged in preparing and marketing all kinds of Chinese drugs, and was established about eighty years ago. The present manager is Li Kang-nien.

Festivities

Preston Chemists' Dinner

THE Preston Pharmacists' Association held a dinner and dance on February 3 at the Victoria and Station Hotel. This was the first dinner held for a number of years, and it is hoped to make it an annual function. About seventy guests assembled, the President (Mr. F. Chaloner) and Vice-President (Mr. J. Dunn) being present. Councillor Critchley, J.P., Blackburn, proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society and the Preston Pharmacists' Association," Mr. F. Chaloner responding. Mr. H. Fazackerley proposed "Our Guests" in a humorous speech, Mr. H. Townsend replying. At whist the ladies' prizes were won by Miss Lamb and Mrs. Spencer, the gentlemen by Mr. Myerscough and Mr. Fisher. A competition waltz was won by Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison.

A Successful Event

THE annual social evening and dance of the Borax Consolidated Social and Athletic Club was held at Victory Hall, Leicester Square, London, W.1, on January 24. The directorate was represented by Mr. J. Gerstley and Mr. F. Lesser; and Mr. H. F. Johnson (manager) was also present. The first part of the evening was devoted to an entertainment given by members of the staff, including a short sketch, which was very well acted. This was followed by a short speech from Mr. Gerstley, to which the chairman of the Club Committee responded. Small tables were then arranged for supper, and this was followed by dancing, which concluded a most enjoyable evening.

Burns Dinner at Edinburgh

THE Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association held their annual Burns dinner in the North British Station Hotel, on February 2. Mr. J. B. Mitchell in the chair, with M. George Hall, vice-chairman; the secretary, Mr. James Adamson, and the treasurer, Mr. J. S. B. Heddle, acted as croupiers. "The Immortal Memory" was proposed by Dr. Peter Stewart, Kirkliston, and on the motion of the chairman a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Dr. Stewart. Mr. John Davies proposed the toast of "The Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association," which was acknowledged by Mr. George Hall, vice-chairman. Dr. J. G. Tait, Ph.C., assistant resident secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, made an appeal for the Benevolent Fund, and in response the sum of £8 was subscribed. Sgt. Piper W. Christie, 4/5th Royal Scots, played in the haggis with the customary ceremony. The evening's proceedings were pleasantly interspersed with songs by the following artists:—Misses Kirsty Anderson and Stella Gray, Dr. J. G. Tait and Mr. Marcus Stoddart. Mr. Angelo Taylor was an efficient accompanist.

Exeter Chemists' Whist Drive

THE annual whist drive and dance of the Exeter Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, held at Deller's Café, Exeter, on January 26, was a very enjoyable event. Whist was played in the ballroom and the New Bedford Room, and dancing in the ballroom followed the drive. The arrangements were admirably made by a Committee, comprising Mrs. Arnold, Mr. John Harris (treasurer), Mrs. John Harris, Mr. B. T. Luxton, Mr. F. E. Phillips, and Mr. F. Southerden, with Mr. A. C. Milton, secretary. The prizes, which were the gifts of wholesale houses, were won as follow: *Ladies*: Mrs. P. G. Adams; Mrs. Marshall; Mrs. D. Smith; Miss Couch; Miss Powell; Mrs. Allen; Miss M. D. Radcliffe; Miss Stanbury; Miss Vallance; Mrs. Garnsworthy; Mrs. Bowden. *Gentlemen*: Messrs. E. M. Foster, J. Courtenay, A. Laskey, W. H. Stone, Norman, Hodge, J. Hicks, D. Rowsell. Mr. David Reid (Chairman of the Branch Society) welcomed the Mayor and Mayoress, and thanked the Mayoress for presenting the prizes. Nearly 250 guests were present.

RADIOSAN, LTD.—At a meeting held in London recently, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. S. E. Wright, 81 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, was appointed liquidator.

Associations' Winter Session

Belfast.—Following a meeting of the General Committee of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, a largely attended meeting was held of members and associates who have recently become pharmaceutical chemists, to discuss the situation arising out of the new status. Mr. Fred Storey (President), in the chair, said whether they should join the North Irish Pharmacists' Association or not was a matter for the individual. He himself had always been in sympathy with the objects of the Association, and he strongly supported their proposals on the old Council in Dublin. Those registered druggists who had gained the diploma of pharmaceutical chemists should live up to it. There had been some talk of reducing the price of prescriptions. His opinion was that if any change was made it should be on the upward grade. As to a post-graduate course they could discuss its advisability. He was trying to arrange for a series of lectures. They must all stick to the Chemists' and Druggists' Society. Its work was not yet done, and they must help and assist their members. Mr. Boyle said they should arrange to have post-graduate classes. Professor Wren was willing to assist them. Mr. Richey asked had any arrangements been made about the members becoming members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland. Mr. Abernethy wanted to know how many chemists were members of the N.I.P.A. Could they not get control of more articles in return for the £3 3s. licence. Mr. Smith, J.P. (Antrim), thought country members would have difficulty in attending the post-graduate course. Messrs. Roberts, Hale (Saintfield), Walsh (Banbridge), Taylor, Barr, and Wilson also spoke. The President, in closing the discussion, said the Committee had arranged for an inclusive subscription for the Chemists' and Druggists' Society and the P.S.N.I. There had been some rumours that the Government intended to introduce medical benefits, and in that case the doctors would be debarred from compounding. As to Mr. Abernethy's suggestion, they ought to try and get control of the more potent drugs. He realised it was an awkward thing for any of them to join the N.I.P.A. if the chemists in the neighbourhood were not members, but each man would have to decide for himself.

Birkenhead.—A meeting of the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association was held on February 2, the President (Mr. W. G. Snow) in the chair. Mr. Frank Wokes, Grassendale, gave an address on *Biochemistry and Pharmacy*, in which he outlined the work performed during the last fifteen years. He referred also to the physiological testing in the Pharmaceutical Society laboratories, expressing the hope that some qualification might ensue which would entitle a pharmacist to do this work. It would, he added, improve the status of pharmacy if a few pharmacists could obtain a qualification in biochemistry.

Greenock.—The Greenock Chemists' Association held a meeting in the Royal Infirmary on January 24, when the local chemists and medical friends, together with staff sisters, listened for over an hour to Dr. J. Stanley White, of the Medical and Scientific Research Department of Parke Davis & Co., lecturing on the *Ductless Glands and their Uses in Medicine*.

Lewes.—The Federation of South-Eastern Counties Pharmacists held a meeting recently at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Mr. Harold E. Skyrme in the chair. The following resolutions dealing with the Insurance Drug Tariff were passed: The general dispensing fee for liquid medicaments should be increased to 6d. Each subsequent half-dozen cachets dispensed should be increased to 3d. Each subsequent half-dozen pills dispensed should be increased to 3d. There should be a 1d. increase all round. No change should be made in the present system of charging drugs at cost price. Tablets in the tariff should be calculated at the 100 rate. The refund on bottles should be discontinued. The chairman appealed for the Parliamentary Fund, and in the discussion which followed the question arose as to the possibility of getting Sir William Glyn-Jones to become a Parliamentary candidate.

Personalities

A CERTIFICATE of naturalisation has been granted to R. Riesnik, medical practitioner, Sandwick, Shetland.

MR. A. J. ESLEY, chemist and druggist (W. Thornber, chemists), Accrington, has been elected to the executive committee of the local chamber of trade.

At a full congregation in the Senate House, Cambridge, on January 29, Mr. C. F. Bayley, M.P.S., Uppingham, accepted as a Master of Arts of Cambridge University.

MR. J. PINTO NASH (Parke, Davis & Co.) has undergone a serious operation at a Bournemouth nursing home, and in consequence will not be able to visit his customers for some weeks.

MR. G. R. LYNCH, L.M.S.S.A., F.C.S., junior official analyst to the Home Office since 1920, has been appointed senior official analyst in succession to the late Mr. John Webster, F.I.C.

MR. CHAS. L. HUISKING, of Chas. L. Huisking, Inc., New York, hopes to arrive in London on February 11 on one of his periodical trips. He may be addressed c/o Wheeler & Huisking, Ltd., 26-27 Great Tower Street, E.C.3.

MR. T. MALTRY CLAGUE, Ph.C., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is being nominated as a candidate for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He is a man of ripe experience, with a wide knowledge of pharmacy in both its professional and commercial aspects, and he has now sufficient time to devote to the duties of the position.

Wills

MR. ARCHIBALD JAMES MILLAR, chemist and druggist, 169 Walworth Road, Leytonstone, and 113 Burdett Road, Bow, London, E., who died on October 28, left estate of the gross value of £3,349 7s. 10d., with net personalty £2,608 0s. 5d. Probate has been granted to Mr. G. H. V. Johnson, 55 Poppleton Road, Leytonstone, the surviving executor.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM SPENCER ASHWORTH, manufacturing chemist, Dumers Lane, Radcliffe, who died at Colwyn Bay on September 20, has left estate of the gross value of £84,355 13s. 3d., with net personalty £75,243 6s. Probate has been granted to his brothers, R. S. Ashworth, 10 Kennedy Street, Manchester, and T. S. Ashworth, The Lodge, Stibbard Guise, Norfolk.

MR. ARTHUR HARRISON, chemist and druggist, 5 Northgate, Sleaford, who died on November 12, left estate of the gross value of £11,965 10s. 1d., with net personalty £9,801 6s. 2d. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Maria Alice Harrison, and Norman Edward Snow, solicitor. The testator left his estate to his wife during widowhood and then for his children.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM JONES, chemist and druggist, Somerset House, Gwaelodygarth, Merthyr Tydfil, who died on September 28, left estate of the gross value of £9,890 4s. 8d., with net personalty £9,595 9s. 10d. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Minnie Caroline Jones. The testator left £300 to his adopted daughter, Elsie May Thomas, and the residue of the property as to three-fifths to his wife absolutely, and two-fifths in trust for his wife for life and then for his said adopted daughter, or in the event of her predecease to his wife absolutely.

MR. CHARLES ANDREW JOHNSTONE, Ph.C., Glenalbyn, Whaley Bridge, who died on November 26, left estate of the gross value of £22,006 18s., with net personalty £21,823 4s. 10d. Probate has been granted to his son, Dr. Charles Brand Johnstone, The Cottage, Sedlescombe, Sussex, Col. Edward Hall, Thomas Orme Collis, and Robert Lea Allen. The testator left £200 to his son Charles Brand Johnstone, £700 to his daughter Charlotte Cecilia Allen, £500 to his niece Mary Beatrice Little, and among other bequests £100 to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and £50 to the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. The residue of the property he left to his children in equal shares.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

CLARK.—At 21 Anderson Street, Cambusnethan, on February 2, the wife of J. S. Clark, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Deaths

BARTLE.—At Bognor, on January 30, after seven years of patient suffering, Emily Sophia, the dearly loved wife of Mr. William Frederick Bartle, chemist and druggist and dentist, 21 King William Street, Greenwich.

DOWNING.—At Newtown, Montgomeryshire, on February 3, Mr. Thomas Henry Downing, for nearly fifty years with Morgan & Son, chemists, and their successor, Mr. Andrew Breese, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-four.

JENKINS.—Recently, the widow of Mr. Jabez Jenkins, chemist and druggist, Llysfran.

NEWMAN.—At Barry, recently, Mr. Alfred Pointon Newman, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-three.

PENTY.—At Bradford, on January 25, the wife of Mr. George Penty, chemist and druggist, 46 Duckworth Lane, aged sixty-one.

ROBERTSON.—At 20 Buxton Road, Brighton, on January 25, Mr. James Robertson, Manchester (late of the Badische Co., Ltd.), aged sixty-two.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Poison Bottle Guard.—A rigid guard is resiliently mounted on the bottle neck so as normally and automatically to assume a position with its top bridging the top of the cork or stopper. (H. J. Dallas. 264,065.)

Cosmetics.—A preparation consisting of a cleansing cream base combined with eau de Cologne comprising a hydro-alcoholic solution of volatile oil having a sufficient percentage of alcohol to produce an astringent action. (C. Weeks. 251,943.)

Shellac Substitutes.—A process for the production of shellac substitutes, consisting in condensing oxy-fatty acids with hydro-aromatic carboxylic acids in the presence of a catalyst, e.g., linseed oil, fatty acid mixture and mancopalolic acid. (J. Scheiber and W. Noack. 252,715.)

Preserving Physiological Specimens.—The object, animal or plant, is dried, then embedded in a fluid condensation product of formaldehyde and phenol, or of urea and formaldehyde, which is converted into the solid state by heating. (J. Brunner and Dr. E. Scheele. 263,674.)

Scarlet Fever Antitoxin.—A toxin is first produced by inoculating broth with a pure culture of haemolytic streptococci specific for scarlet fever. By immunising horses with this toxin, an antitoxin specific to scarlet fever is obtained, which is standardised against the toxin by skin tests. (G. F. Dick and G. H. Dick. 243,675.)

BRITISH VISITORS TO FRANCE.—The Foreign Office has received information from the French Embassy that instructions have been sent to the French consuls that the arrangement of 1921 under which British subjects do not require visas to enter French territory is to remain in force.

LEEDS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The annual reunion of the Leeds College of Pharmacy was held at Ward's Café on January 26, when about ninety past and present students spent an enjoyable evening. A concert, supper and dancing provided the evening's entertainment. Mr. A. W. Lupton, Ph.C. (joint principal), presided over the festivities.

Trade Notes

EMPIRE TOOTH BRUSHES.—A special cash offer is made by Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd., 91-92 Great Saffron Hill, London, E.C.1, in connection with hygienically packed tooth brushes.

STIMULATING EMBROCATION, P. D. & Co.—In an advertisement of this embrocation which appeared in the *C. & D.* last week, the "M.R.P." was erroneously given as 1s. instead of 1s. 6d. per bottle—the correct price.

NEW LIST.—Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Hanover Street, Liverpool, have issued a new edition of their price list of everything pharmaceutical. It is a fine list, well illustrated and inclusive. A pad of order forms is included with the list.

"**MOON**," an aid to shaving, is advertised in this issue by the Burnt Oak Manufacturing Co., Edgware. Trade terms are given, and an offer made of showcards. "Moon" is an accessory to the soap used in shaving, and is stated to facilitate the process.

SULPHUR AND LIME FRUIT LOZENGES.—Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Bardsley Vale, Lancashire, in their advertisement in this issue introduce their sulphur and lime fruit lozenges. The announcement gives particulars of the show jar and cartons supplied with orders.

EVANS' PASTILLES.—To advertise these, Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., have brought out a novelty in the form of a "Movie Card." By a slight movement the figure appears to place a pastille in the mouth. These have already found public favour, and chemists can obtain a supply free on request.

GIBBS' DENTIFRICE.—D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., City Soap Works, London, E.1, have brought out a new Fairy book entitled "The Defenders of the Ivory Castles." This, the third of the series of Fairy books employed to advertise Gibbs' Dentifrice, is being extensively advertised in the public Press, and chemists are asked to link up these advertisements by means of window and counter displays.

VINOLIA SHAVING CREAM.—Vinolia Co., Ltd., Lever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4, have sent us a proof of advertisements of Vinolia shaving cream (with free razor blade) which will appear next week in the leading newspapers in connection with the new advertising campaign. This will serve as a reminder to give a good show to the cream, so that customers may at once connect the advertisement with the article and make a purchase.

EPHEDRINE.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 16-30 Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, have been making Ephedrine in their laboratories for some months past, and have now transferred the process to a commercial scale. Ephedrine hydrochloride is being made from Ma Huang (*Ephedra vulgaris*), imported from China. The dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., administered orally or hypodermically. For this purpose the drug is supplied in tablets and ampoules of sterilised solution.

DR. BLOSSER'S CIGARETTES.—Dr. Blosser, Ltd., Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4, are making a special bonus offer in connection with Dr. Blosser's cigarettes. This is dealt with in the company's advertisement in this issue, and consists in adding to each order for one dozen 1s. 6d. size cigarettes two extra packages and a large package of 100 cigarettes for free distribution. The order sent direct is passed through the wholesale house with which the chemist deals.

"**ONE O'CLOCK WISDOM**" is the title of a pamphlet brought out by A. & F. Pears, Ltd., 71-75 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1, for distribution to chemists. The first part consists of an imaginary and frank discussion between a chemist, a grocer and the managing director of Pears, in which the advantage of selling advertised lines is well brought out. Then follows a list of advertising contracts in the leading newspapers and an itinerary of the permanent window-dressing staff, showing the towns and dates when the services will be available. The pamphlet is one which we think convinces the reader as to the sincerity of the advertiser.

NEW STRENGTH INSULIN.—Burroughs Wellcome & Co., with the approval of the Medical Research Council, are now supplying "Wellcome" brand insulin 200 units in 5 c.c., in addition to the regular strength of 100 units in 5 c.c. This increased concentration will no doubt be greatly appreciated by medical men who have patients requiring a high unit dosage. To avoid risk of overdosage, the 40 units per c.c. strength is issued with a label and in a carton of a distinctive colour. The prices are: 100 units in 5 c.c., 2s. 8d. 200 units in 5 c.c., 5s. 4d. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. and The British Drug Houses, Ltd., are also supplying the new strength ("A.B." brand) at the same price given above.

MOUSLEY PUFFS.—We have had an opportunity of examining the new octagonal Lambpuf (model L.P. 26), the introduction of which by Mr. Frank Mousley Wilderness Works, Derby Road, East Sheen, London S.W.14, was first announced in the *C. & D.*, January 29. This is a most attractive line, and already the demand has outstripped the supply. The puff is made under the Mousley patents, the outer washable case being octagonal. The puff is of lambswool and the powder is supplied in discs, obtainable as refills at 3d. each. The retail price of the octagonal Lambpuf with refill and gauze disc sifter is 1s. 3d. The case of model L.P. 7 is made of leather with a "Wilderness" powder puff. This model is also adapted for use with powder refills or the customer may employ the powder she is accustomed to. Another series of puffs known as "Sun-ray" is treated with ultra-violet rays by a process which is considered to impart healthful properties to the puffs. A feature of these puffs is the method of packing in boxes, sealed top and bottom with cellophane. The puffs can in this way be examined without contamination or exposure to the air. Mr. Mousley gives details of the newest puffs in his advertisement in this issue.

Retail Pharmacists' Union Executive Meeting

A MEETING of the Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union was held at 4 and 5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on January 25 and 26. There were present Mr. A. E. Young (in the chair) and Messrs. Clement, Clubb, Forster, French, Gilleghan, Hague, Hardy, Jackson, Marshall, Martin, Melhuish, Phillips, Rowsell, Scholes, Smalley and Tranmer. Among the matters dealt with were the evidence given before the Departmental Committee on Poisons, parliamentary representation, use of preservatives in food, payment for unordered goods sent by manufacturers, the testing of Insurance dispensing and Insurance drug-tariff terms. A conference of representatives of Pharmaceutical Committees is to be held in London on February 25.

The Chemists' Defence Association meeting was held afterwards, the same persons being present. The position of chemists in regard to the sale of Wincarnis with quinine was considered and a deputation appointed to wait on the Board of Customs and Excise.

Information Department INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

S/22. Baume d'Automobile motor lotion	M/92. Lacto-cream face cream
J/92. Glycerine lozenges marked "N. H. Newman" brand	C/82. Lilor petrol radiators
W/82. Granulogen	A/42. Parafoner (elastic globules for closing the ear passages)
B/22. Hardy's tonic skin cream	W/62. Parawax
H/92. Hartley's corn cure	B/22. Silver crown hot-water bottles
F/72. Kalmine tablets (French—London supply)	S/22. Taupicine for killing moles (London supply)

DON JOSÉ M. VALLÉS Y VENTURA, son of Dr. Vallés y Ribó, director of "El Restaurador Farmaceutico," Barcelona, has been appointed pharmaceutical inspector at the Custom house of Puigcerdá.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III.

It is Interesting

to note how prosecutions under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations are finding magistrates indisposed to act up to the savage standard of severity which the Home Office has attempted to fix. At Hull Police Court last month, a chemist was summoned on two separate counts (*C. & D.*, January 29, p. 125), both cases being trivial in the extreme. In one instance, the defendant was charged with not marking prescriptions with the date on which they were dispensed, though they had been dated by the doctor, were dispensed the same day, and had been duly entered in the prescription-book on that day. The second alleged offence was not entering some nepenthe purchased in 1925. There were four summonses, and all were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, on payment of costs, the magistrate finding that the defendant had made an honest mistake in the first instance, while he pointed out that, in the other case, the defendant might have jumped into a foolish confession and pleaded "Guilty" when there was no evidence against him! In the following issue you reported two more trivial cases (p. 160), in which the authorities failed to convince the magistrates that chemists who fail to grasp the precise meaning of regulations like Chinese puzzles are necessarily criminals of the deepest dye. All this goes to prove that Government officials overreach themselves by attempting to enforce regulations which are unreasonably severe. Meanwhile my sympathy goes out to the chemists who have had such unpleasant notoriety thrust upon them.

A Reasonable Fee,

as you suggest (*C. & D.*, February 5, p. 170), will be sixpence for liquid medicaments which require to be specially compounded for the use of insured persons. However difficult it may be to prove the fairness of our claim for increased establishment charges, there can be no question that it costs chemists much more to-day to dispense medicines properly than it was costing in former years. The requirements of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations represent a pure extra for which no allowance has yet been made. As regards the burden cast upon us in respect of the scheme for testing medicines, let me point out that the time occupied in dispensing was taken seriously into account when the charges were originally fixed, and at times when they were subsequently discussed. We were told that it was possible to dispense so many mixtures per hour, the supposition being that dispensers work like machines, with the same regular output during a number of hours. But that was assuming ordinary care to be taken while measuring and weighing the respective ingredients, without any special regard to the possible attentions of analysts checking results by research laboratory methods. The mere thought that any particular mixture in course of being dispensed may become the subject of a special scientific research is enough to put a brake upon the dispenser's speed, with the result that, without any real improvement in the medicines supplied, the quantity turned out in a given time is necessarily diminished. If payment for our services were assessed on a professional basis it would never be necessary for us to direct attention to the incidence of fresh responsibilities, since we should always be in a position to prove that we were living up to our responsibilities. But if, on the other hand, our remuneration is to be fixed on a commercial basis, our output being reckoned as though we were factory workers, it becomes imperatively necessary to insist upon allowances being made for everything that is exceptional.

The Further Point

about the fee allowed for the larger-sized mixtures being the same as that for smaller quantities is one that is often raised, but I think this is done with some degree of shortsightedness. In days gone by we had a differential scale of charges for dispensing liquid medicaments, and this was not abandoned without what seemed sufficient reason. No objection appears to be taken to the existing flat-rate applying when mixtures

smaller than six or eight ounces are ordered, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that this state of affairs would be allowed to continue if any change were made in the direction some of your correspondents would approve. If the principle of variable dispensing fees were again accepted, I should expect to see the charges arranged so that the average dispensing fee would be no higher than at present, and I should not be at all surprised to find it work out at something less.

The Alkermes,

to which you recently referred, gave its name to an electuary (the confectio alkermes, sometimes being denominated "regia") which for many years was only a little less famous than the great theriaca. Several cities acquired much reputation as producing theriaca of exceptional medicinal virtue, of which one of the chief was Venice; Venice treacle was in great demand in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In an almost equal degree Montpellier was associated with the confectio alkermes. John Ray, when he visited Montpellier in the middle of the seventeenth century, stated that the best was made there "as reason there is it should, the grain which gives it its denomination being in no Countrey of Europe found so plentifully as heer."

In Montpellier

the confectio alkermes was made in public, and the composition of it may be thought to furnish the reason for this practice. Ostensibly it may be supposed that it was in the nature of an advertisement for the medicine, and it certainly would be a species of publicity for a city a visit to which was usually regarded as an item in the Grand Tour. The formula for the article was devised by Mesuë the younger, who called it "Electuarium ex granis tinctoriis ad cordis palpitacionem." It consisted of apple juice, rose water, purified raw silk, oriental pearls, juice of kermes, sugar, aloes wood, cinnamon, ambergris, lapis lazuli, gold leaves and oriental musk. Whether these very expensive ingredients actually found their way into the composition, who can tell? For the practice of legerdemain was decidedly proficient enough to mystify the onlooking public. This recipe was incorporated in the first London Pharmacopœia. John Quincy expresses himself in a few pertinent sentences, which probably reflected the opinions of other physicians about this remedy. He says it "is greatly in use amongst the Female Prescribers [I presume he means those practitioners in favour with the ladies], and when it is met with anywhere else it seems more in compliance to them, than out of any great opinion of its Virtues. It makes indeed a pretty Decoration in a Julep, from the Leaf-Gold in it; and sometimes raises the Spirits by Expectation, because it is generally taken for a high Cordial." In the Pharmacopœia Londinensis for 1721 the confectio alkermes acquired a less expensive complexion: the gems and the gold as well as the ambergris and the musk entirely disappeared.

The Therapeutic Value

of gold may be proved sooner or later. Whether it will be established satisfactorily by modern methods still remains to be seen. The consideration of this confectio alkermes tempts me to make a quotation from Moses Charas (The Royal Pharmacopœia) recording an experiment which seems to have convinced him that gold was a valuable remedy. He states that "Monsieur Peter Conder, Apothecary . . . a very honest man and very skilful in his art, assur'd me that . . . he was sent for to a Lady . . . aged about threescore years whose Face was extremely full of red Pimples and Pustulas, and was troubled with a stinking breath." He then proceeds to tell how she was dieted on pullets which had been fed on a paste made of vipers. After six months of this diet she was treated to a further course of food consisting of capons whose food was the viper paste and leaves of gold. "At the end of the last six months she found herself perfectly cured of both her Distempers, insomuch that having lived from that time to the Age of fourscore years, her body being entombed and taken up again four years after she was buried, was found to be as entire, as when she was first laid in her Grave."

"IT (Malto-Yerbine) appears to be borne by the stomach at all times, before, during, or after food—a superiority over most cough remedies—and to be effective in facilitating expectoration."

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PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

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Editorial Articles

Dangerous Drugs Acts Technicalities

DURING the hearing at Hull and Barnsley of summonses against chemists under the Dangerous Drugs Acts, reported in our issues of January 29 (p. 125) and February 5 (p. 160), several points were discussed which are of general interest to pharmacists. In the Hull case a pharmacist was summoned (1) for failing to mark on certain prescriptions for a "dangerous" drug the dates on which he dispensed them; and (2) for failing to enter in his register particulars of the purchase by him of a "dangerous" drug, namely, Nephenthe. It will be remembered that the prescriptions bore the "doctor's date"—i.e., were dated by the writer on the day on which he wrote them; and the defendant assumed that, since he dispensed the medicines on the same day, there was no need for him to rewrite that same date on the prescription. Article 6 of the Regulations of 1921 (the principal Dangerous Drugs Regulations) says:—

The following conditions shall be observed by persons dispensing prescriptions for the drugs:— (c) the prescription shall be marked with the date on which it is dispensed, and shall be retained by the person . . . by whom the prescription is dispensed.

It was contended for the defendant that the dates on which these prescriptions were dispensed were in fact marked on them; that the only date appearing on the face of each of the prescriptions was the date on which it was dispensed, and that it made no difference that that date was also the date on which the doctor wrote the prescription. A further contention arose from the fact that the drugs so ordered were supplied direct to the doctor and were paid for by him, the contention being that since the doctor was an authorised person there was no need for a prescription at all, and therefore that the document ought to be regarded not as a prescription but as a signed order. The magistrate decided against both these contentions, and it is difficult to say that on the wording of the Regulations he was wrong, though he may have a different opinion as to the wisdom of instituting proceedings in such a case. The doctor was senior consulting ophthalmic surgeon to a large infirmary, and the chemist had dispensed for him for many years. The prescriptions were duly copied into the prescription-book—the magistrate commented on the care and neatness with which the book was kept—and no suggestion of any kind was—or, indeed, could have been—made that any improper use had been made of the drugs. In these circumstances the authorities chose to put the defendant to the trouble and expense of answering summonses in the police court, a further example, if one were needed, of that lack of common sense which is only too frequently seen in the administration of these Regulations. The remaining summonses were dismissed upon a ground which is not of general interest, and it is only necessary to point out that the decision turned upon the failure of the prosecution to produce admissible evidence of the delivery of the drugs to the defendant. It is in no sense an authority for the proposition that purchases of repeat medicine need not be registered. In the Barnsley cases two pharmacists were summoned. In the first case a patient had been regularly supplied for many years with preparations containing morphine by the prescriptions of his panel doctor. The defendant had entered these supplies in his "dangerous" drugs register in the following form: "Date. N.H.I. prescription." He had made no copy of the prescription in his prescription-book, relying upon the fact (which is noted in the *C. & D. Diary* and in other summaries of the law) that since the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, came into force there is no obligation under the Pharmacy Act to copy National Health Insurance prescriptions containing poisons. He had, however, kept and filed the duplicate copies of the prescriptions, Barnsley being in an area where two copies of the scripts are still supplied to the chemist, and these duplicate copies were available for inspection. The Bench came to the conclusion that a technical offence had been committed, and ordered the payment of costs. It may be conceded that the decision of the Bench was right in law. The Act of 1923 does not relieve the chemist from compliance with the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, and if a chemist receives an Insurance prescription for a "dangerous" drug he should either copy it into his prescription-book and make the necessary reference in his "dangerous" drugs register, or he must make in the "dangerous" drugs register the full entry required by the Schedule to the Regulations. In the second Barnsley case a veterinary surgeon in practice as such had called at the chemist's shop and ordered a small quantity of opium. The chemist, for greater safety, had asked him to put the order in writing, and accordingly the veterinary surgeon had then and there written

on one of the chemist's billheads, and signed, an order for the drug required. The chemist supplied the drug, and made the necessary entry in his poison-book, and the appropriate reference in his "dangerous" drugs register. The prosecution contended that the order was a prescription, and should have been marked, "For animal treatment only." To this the answer of the defence was: (1) That the signed order was not a prescription; and (2) that, even if it had been a prescription, there is no such offence under the Regulations as "dispensing" a prescription written by a veterinary surgeon which was not marked with the words, "For animal treatment only." The Bench, without indicating the reasons for their decision, decided that no offence had been committed, and dismissed the summons. In this case the contentions of the defence appear to have been better founded in law than in the Hull case. The question whether or not a document is a prescription is sometimes difficult; but where the supply is direct from chemist to doctor, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, and where no directions for use are included, it seems right to say that there is no prescription, but merely an order. On the second point, the offence which would be committed if "dangerous" drugs were supplied to a patient, a member of the public, by a prescription which was not in proper form would probably be that of supplying an unauthorised person; but this alternative was not open to the prosecution in the present case, since the veterinary surgeon was, of course, an authorised person.

The Position of Rubber

IN reviewing the position of rubber during the past year there are many factors to take into consideration before arriving at a satisfactory reason for the rapid decline in values from the beginning of the year until the end of December—a straight decline from 3s. 10d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. in twelve months. The reduction over that period was to a large extent due to the after-effects of the 1925 "boom," the adverse climatic conditions of the first six months of the year, the prolonged coal strike, and the increased use of reclaimed rubber in America, due to the propaganda officially promoted by the United States Government as a protest against the high prices ruling. At the commencement of last year, when the spot price stood in the neighbourhood of 4s., we find when dealing with the position of the article on January 23 (pp. 127-128) we concluded our remarks with the following forecast:—

We have carefully reviewed the situation from every possible aspect, and feel that in spite of the recent drop of about 1s. 8d. in the spot price there is still room for a further substantial decline during the next few months, as we fully anticipate seeing stocks in London quite 30,000 tons before the end of June.

This prediction has proved singularly accurate, as at the time spot rubber stood at 3s. 1½d. and closed the year at 1s. 7d. per lb. The position of the Stevenson Restriction Scheme is one that has created a great amount of difficulty among traders, and without being prepared to voice a general opinion, the existence of the scheme after November 1 next (when the question of its continuation will be decided upon) is regarded in several influential quarters to be doubtful. Consumption during last year was disappointing, and whereas in 1925, when prices were high, the increase amounted to 24 per cent., in 1926 the increase was below one per cent. The consumption last year for a growing industry was much below normal, and it is therefore regarded by reliable statisticians that there will be a substantial increase this year. Various estimates have been given as to the world's possible consumption during this year, but in view of the serious miscalculations of last year we prefer

to give it at a fairly moderate figure, viz., 550,000 tons. Regarding production from all quarters, this will naturally vary, and it is equally difficult to arrive at an even approximate total, as the production will chiefly depend on the average price of rubber for each restriction quarter. We can only base our forecast on the possible releases by the Colonial Office from May to December next. Should there be only 60 per cent. released over the latter period, our estimate of production, after making the necessary allowance for unexpired coupons and credits, totals 575,000 tons. Thus it will be observed that on the above estimate there will be an increase of production over consumption of approximately 25,000 tons. This surplus can only be reduced by a greatly increased demand from the United States, and from reports to hand from that country there seems little prospect of an improvement in the demand for some time to come. The increase in the home stocks week after week have proved a disquieting factor, and apart from the question of finance the rise from 6,129 tons in January to 48,382 tons in December, an increase of 42,253 tons on the year, has altered the complexion of the market. We give below details showing the monthly movements in London of supplies for the period January to December 1926 :—

Month	Imports	Deliveries	Increase
	Tons	Tons	Tons
January	9,019	4,426	4,593
February	6,080	7,103	1,023*
March	11,110	7,437	3,673
April	9,493	4,069	5,424
May	7,154	5,087	2,067
June	9,827	6,204	3,623
July	9,873	5,907	3,966
August	7,983	5,590	2,393
September	9,967	5,539	4,428
October	12,942	5,388	7,554
November	9,488	7,770	1,718
December	9,495	4,972	4,523
Totals	112,431	69,492	43,962

* Decrease

After digesting these figures, the reason for the rapid decline in values throughout the year will be readily appreciated. An important point that should always carry weight with a consumer is the position of home stocks, and the fact that there has been such a heavy increase fully justifies the equally substantial decline in prices. As to future prospects, it is most difficult to gauge the position, but while stocks continue to increase at the present rate of fully 1,000 tons per week, there seems little hope of an improvement in values. We consider that the turn in prices solely rests on the turn in stocks, and until shipments from the East decline considerably we cannot foresee any substantial improvement. One point is certain, and that is the fact that supplies at present are greater than the demand; and although the present spot value of 1s. 6½d. may be considered low, there is room for a further decline until trading becomes more active.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BARROWMEN.—A notice has been issued by the Ministry of Health drawing the attention of commercial travellers to the necessity for stamping the Insurance cards of barrowmen employed by them. The grant of pensions to widows depends on the number of Insurance contributions paid, and cases have already arisen in which a widow's claim had to be rejected because there was no proof that the husband was an insured person. A barrowman is in general required to be insured under the National Health and Contributory Pensions Acts, and it is immaterial whether he owns the barrow or hires it from some other person. The employer by whom a barrowman is first employed in any week is liable to pay the contribution for that week. The weekly contribution is 1s. 6d., of which 9d. may formally be deducted from the payment of the barrowman.

Forged Currency Notes

By a Bank Chief Cashier

GRAVE concern is being felt in banking circles at the large number of forged currency notes, of the denomination of £1, that are being discovered in circulation. Tradesmen are daily being victimised, for whenever these notes are paid into a bank they are sure to be impounded. They are then handed to the police, who have to be informed from whom they have been received. The unfortunate shopkeeper has no redress unless he himself can say where he got them, which is generally impossible. There seems to be at least three classes of these spurious notes abroad, indicating that several gangs of forgers are at work uttering them. What we might term the first class include the most wonderful forgeries that the banks in this country have ever seen. Most of them bear the index number "L1/42." The paper is nearly identical to that of a note issued by the Treasury, but the watermark is poor, and the clouds over the House of Parliament on the reverse of the note are darker and more thundery-looking than are those on a genuine note. The main clue is the index number; this should therefore be looked for and the note closely scrutinised. There are approximately a million good ones bearing this number that have been issued by the Treasury; and if you are at all uncertain about the genuineness of any note, put your customer's name on the back, and you will have him to refer to should it prove to be spurious.

The second class of notes is much easier to detect. The following points of difference should prove of real value to any reader who daily has the handling of quantities. First of all, the paper is thinner and of inferior quality; it cracks and shows wear sooner than the excellent paper of which genuine notes are made. Then again, they have no watermark, a most important difference. The engraving or photo-process work is far from perfect, so that the beautiful modelling of the King's head is far inferior when compared with a good note. Another important clue is the number that appears in both the top right and the bottom left-hand corners of the notes. By some carelessness the forger has made the numerals much larger than those on a genuine note. On the reverse of the note, although the picture of the Houses of Parliament is really very good, yet the clouds above them are so lightly reproduced as to be nearly non-existent. Mr. Fisher's signature, too, seems to have been written with a thicker pen, and while in a genuine note it comes wholly below the bottom portion of the medallion containing the King's head, yet in this class of note the forger has allowed it to come above it. With all these differences there is really no excuse for any alert tradesman or assistant passing one of these notes. Of course, they are only tendered during "rush hours," when it is hoped there will be no time for a close scrutiny.

The third class of these notes is the most impudent of all. The paper is poor, and anyone with closed eyes can feel its vast inferiority. These notes have been roughly drawn by hand with green inks and brown. The utmost that can be said for them is that to anyone suffering from partial blindness or chronic astigmatism the general appearance is similar, but to anyone else with any smartness or alertness at all they are but laughable caricatures, to be rejected with scorn. How anyone can possibly accept them is a perfect mystery to the writer, but accepted they are, and cause much amusement to the bank teller who discovers them and intense chagrin to the customer, who roundly curses "that fool of an assistant."

One final word of advice is this—and, after all, it is but common sense. When you have a moment to spare, carefully examine a genuine note and admire the perfection and beauty of its engraving, its distinct watermark, the quality of the paper and its delicate colouring—even such a small detail as the time as indicated by Big Ben on the reverse—and you will then, when you have made yourself perfectly familiar with it all, be quick to spot a "dud" when one comes.—H.W.R. (4/2).

CHILEAN IODINE EXPORT TAX.—The Chilean Government has raised the export tax on iodine to 6 pesos per kilo.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Evening Meeting in London

THE fourth of the present series of evening meetings in London attracted an audience of average size, in spite of the prevalence of influenza. Possibly those who assembled had guessed that they were to enjoy a lecture of an unusual type from a member of the rota—surely there must be a rota?—from which the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association draws its attractive lecturers—and, in time past, Presidents of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. With the aid of old Acts of Parliament, books, maps, and lantern slides, Mr. William Wyatt imparted freshness to a more or less familiar subject and, so to speak, re-created it in an individual way. Mr. Wyatt's tribute to the trade Press—possibly the first such utterance within the Bloomsbury Square precincts—was duly appreciated in the proper quarters; and his cryptic allusion to the distinguished persons who frequented the Kit Cat Club (eighteenth-century brand) was received with a shout of merriment. The President took the chair punctually at eight o'clock; Mr. Wyatt and Mr. A. R. Melhuish were on his right, and on the other side were Professor Greenish and Mr. H. N. Linstead (secretary). Among the audience were Mr. C. G. Bonner, Mr. F. Browne, Mr. W. Browne, Mr. H. E. Chapman, Mr. H. Deane, Mr. R. Fouracre, Mr. William Johnston, Mr. G. Roe, Mr. Greenwood Watkins, and Mr. J. R. Wretts.

The PRESIDENT, in opening the proceedings, remarked that everyone was aware of the increase in the sale of proprietaries and of the difficulty in obtaining a clear view of the regulations with regard to them. Mr. Wyatt was an old student of the Society's School who was interested in microscopy and antiquarian subjects, and his lecture, with its exhibits, was the result of many years' work. He then called upon Mr. Wyatt to address the gathering on:—

The Acts of Parliament Relating to Stamped Medicines

By WILLIAM WYATT, Ph.C., F.R.M.S.

[ABSTRACT]

THE indirect form of taxation by means of stamps originated in the Netherlands during the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and, spreading rapidly, became part of our fiscal system before the end of the century. So permanent did Stamp Acts become in a legislative sense that up to mid-Victorian times a number approaching 200 had received assent from the date of their initiation. The Stamp Acts were applied in two ways—by the impression of a value stamp upon legal and similar documents; and upon "articles or things." With the first-named we have no concern at the moment, but the imposition upon "articles or things" finds an example in the *ad valorem* medicine stamp attached to medicines which come within the provisions of the Medicine Stamp Acts and are themselves the successors of the embossed stamp which was impressed originally upon the wrappers covering medicines liable to duty. It would be difficult to state how many statutes at present affect the sale and distribution of what, in the popular sense, are known as "patent medicines," but which are more correctly described as "stamped medicines," a brief title in place of the full title of "Medicines liable to Medicine Stamp Duty." These range in date from the Stuart Restoration in 1660 to the last Finance Act of 1926. Their application and incidence will be dealt with under the following main headings:—

(1) A brief chronological survey of the Acts affecting medicines liable to Medicine Stamp Duty from 1783 to the present time.

(2) The manner in which medicines become liable to Medicine Stamp Duty, and the exemptions therefrom.

(3) The conditions and licences imposed to sell medicines falling within the scope of the Acts, the duties imposed, and the penalties for infringement.

(4) Miscellaneous comments of general interest to the practising pharmacist.

BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY

The earliest Act of Parliament which imposed a tax upon medicines was passed in 1783 during the short-lived Fox-North Coalition Ministry, being introduced by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Cavendish. In effect, it was a tax upon what would now be called "quackery" in that it required all unqualified persons to take out a licence to sell medicines, and, in addition, imposed an *ad valorem* duty upon the medicines sold by such licensed persons; further, all medicines which were the subject of "Letters Patent," had to bear a similar duty, whoever sold them, on the ground that no disclosure was made in the grant as to their composition. In less than two years this Act was repealed, but its provisions, somewhat modified in their incidence, were re-enacted and extended in the Act of 1785, which ought to be known as the Pitt Act. This Act is the most interesting of the whole series, because a consolidated Act drafted from the whole of the present Statutes in force would vary very little from the main conditions of this carefully drafted Act passed during Pitt's administration. Further, it saw the birth of the renowned "known, admitted, and approved" exemption.

The Acts of 1802 and 1803.—The duties imposed by the 1785 Act "being much evaded," the whole Act was repealed in 1802, this Act being the oldest Act of Parliament affecting medicines whose provisions are yet in force. It originally consisted of thirty sections; and a schedule of articles—medical and otherwise—specifically charged with duty. Nine of these original thirty sections are still in force, the remaining twenty-one sections having been repealed. The Act raised a storm of protests and opposition from all parties concerned, directed mainly against two obnoxious provisions—namely, the latitude allowed to the common informer to lay an information or prosecute for infringements of the Act, and the inclusion in the Schedule of preparations specifically chargeable with duty which were clearly outside the intention of the Act, as examples, arrowroot, liquorice juice, syrup of tolu, and similar general drugs. The result of the opposition was the Act of 1803, in which the Attorney-General became the prosecutor, and an amended Schedule of chargeable preparations was attached to the Act; but it enforced the labelling with the word "Medicine" of all packages containing twelve or more medicines liable to medicine-stamp duty under pain of confiscation. This particular portion of the Act is still in force, but its application seems dormant. The very active opposition to the Acts was led by an apothecary named Chamberlaine, who practised in Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell, London, for a number of years, and in his time was a most useful member of the community, playing many parts, from philanthropy to medical service in the Volunteers. He published a pamphlet in opposition to the Acts—now very rare.

The Acts of 1804 and 1812.—Meanwhile proprietary medicines were brought within the general provisions of the Stamp Act of 1804, which fixed the rates of duty payable, and these remained stationary until after the outbreak of the war, in 1915. The year 1812 brings us to the last Act—an amending one—which has a direct application upon the vending of proprietary medicines, and it is proposed to take this Act as the basic one upon which to commence our considerations.

Later Legislation and Legislative Proposals.—There have been two notable attempts to deal with stamped medicines: the Bill of 1830, which failed, owing to the widespread opposition, to reach the statute book, and again in 1920. The Bill of 1920, based upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1914, is within the memory of all. It became an agreed Bill, and would have become law, but a change of government involved its abandonment with other masses of prospective legislation.

INCIDENCE AND EXEMPTIONS

It is initially important to recognise that a large number of medicinal and other preparations contained in the Schedule of the 1812 Act are liable to medicine-stamp duty as a direct charge. The schedule first appeared in the 1785 Act, and has been continued throughout succeeding Acts, though the number of actually named preparations has varied, ranging from

85 in the 1785 Act to 550 in the 1812 Act, while the ill-fated 1830 Stamp Act had an elongated list of no less than 1,300 articles enumerated. Preparations comprised in the Schedule would require an Act of Parliament to relieve them of duty. This feature is often ignored, particularly when such preparations as Dutch drops are requested in an unstamped form. A detailed consideration of the Schedule is impossible at the moment, but a few salient features may be noticed. Many toilet preparations and articles of perfumery are included—a relic of an Act of 1786 which imposed an *ad valorem* duty upon almost every form of toilet preparation. The revenue, however, failed to reach expectation, and the Act was repealed in 1800. In practice, medicine-stamp duty is not levied upon perfumery and similar toilet preparations unless they are made specifically liable under "the general charge of duty," to be considered subsequently. Surgical and mechanical appliances for the treatment of diseases are also free of duty, though "metallic tractors" and similar articles find a place in the list; here a broad interpretation of the Act considers that they cannot be regarded as medicines. The most interesting inclusion, however, is the imposition upon "all foreign medicines except drugs," which was valid until 1885, when the late Mr. Childers in the Budget speech of that year exempted such preparations; the exemption did not, however, become embodied in any statute, and is administered under the general administrative powers possessed by the Board of Customs and Excise; obviously such preparations, as in the case of perfumery, must not be brought within the application of the general charge. The Schedule of specifically charged medicines in the Act of 1812 is followed by what the late Mr. Alpe in his admirable book on the Medicine Stamp Acts terms "the general charge of duty," which in a general way brings within the incidence of duty every conceivable form of medicament which in a legal sense can be used for the alleviation of human suffering. His "general charge" is quoted here in the form of displayed matter in preference to running print, so as to afford a clearer idea of its comprehensive character; it may be that it is one of the best examples of the absolutely inclusive form of enactment which is in the statute books, the provisions being of such a categorical type as to make evasion almost impossible.

LIABILITY UNDER THE GENERAL CHARGE OF DUTY.

And also all other

Pills	Powders	Lozenges	Tinctures	Potions
Cordials	Electuaries	Plasters	Unguents	Salves
Ointments	Drops	Lotions	Oils	Spirits

Medicated Herbs and Waters,

Chemical and Official Preparations whatsoever,

to be used or applied externally or internally as Medicines or Medicaments for the

Prevention, Cure or Relief

of any Disorder or Complaint incident to or in any wise affecting the human body,

"made" "prepared" "uttered"

"vended" or "exposed to sale"

by ANY PERSON or PERSONS whatsoever,

wherein the person making, preparing, uttering, vending or exposing to sell the same hath or claims to have

1. SECRET: any occult Secret or Art for the making or preparing the same.
2. PROPRIETARY: any exclusive Right or Title to the making or preparing the same.
3. PATENTED: which have at any time heretofore been now or shall hereafter be prepared, uttered or vended or exposed to Sale under the authority of any Letters Patent under the Great Seal.
4. HOLD OUT or RECOMMEND to the public by any
 - a. PUBLIC NOTICE or advertisement.
 - b. Written or printed Papers or Handbills.
 - c. LABEL or words written or printed, affixed to, etc., any Packet or other Inclosure by the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof, as
 - aa. Nostrums or Proprietary Medicines.
 - bb. SPECIFICS, or
 - cc. Beneficial to the prevention, cure or relief of any distemper, malady, ailment, disorder, or complaint incident to or in any wise affecting the human body.

A brief survey of this liability indicates that the charge can be levied upon any medical preparation or galenic preparation whatsoever, and it covers those which have come into use subsequent to the enactment, such as bougies, tablets, suppositories, and other forms of medicament. Under the general heading of "Official Preparations Whatsoever"; these preparations, be it noted, must be for "any disorder or complaint incident to or in any wise affecting the human body," that is, they must be medicines for human use. Then follows a significant sentence, the legal import of which may be of indefinitely wide scope, namely, "Made, prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale." The succeeding portion indicates the manner in which such medicines are rendered liable; this portion has been for convenience divided into four different headings, with illustrative examples:—

(1) *Secret*. Any occult secret or art for making or preparing the same; avoid the use of such phrases as: "Prepared from a recipe 100 years old." "None genuine without the signature." "Beware of spurious imitations."

(2) *Proprietary*. Any exclusive right or title to the making, or preparing the same; avoid the use of—The possessive case. The words "Prepared only by —." A registered trade-mark, as being an exclusive title.

(3) *Patented*. The fact that a medicine is subject to Letters Patent renders it liable to medicine-stamp duty absolutely, owing to the application of the fact that the old specifications of medicines for which Letters Patent were granted did not contain any statement as to their composition. A few examples of these old specifications are:—1725: March 31; No. 483.—O'Kell's, for Bateman's Pectoral Drops for Rheumatism. Gravel, etc. 1743: July 21; No. 593.—John Hooper's Female Pills. 1792: February 23; No. 1848.—Spilsbury's anti-Scorbutic Drops. 1803: June 22; No. 2705.—Roche's Embrocation. 1874: March 23; No. 1012.—Improvement in Treating Hydro Carbon Oils and Products—the Vaseline Patent.

(4) *Holds out or recommends to the public*. This phrase is sufficiently inclusive to affect announcements from the simplest handbill or label through the public Press, indicative showcards, to the most elaborate bazaar catalogue; and great care must be exercised that statements involving liability are not made on any of the above forms of publicity. The label, it should be noted, did not involve liability until the 1802 Act. The use of the word "Specific" itself involves liability. This simple fact is oftentimes entirely lost sight of in many cases. Prior to the Ransom-Sanguinetti judgment (1903) the Board of Customs and Excise permitted the use of ailment names. An ailment name can now only be used under the "known, admitted and approved" exemption, and this exemption does not extend to unqualified sellers, even if the disclosure as to compositions is made.

The exemptions from medicine-stamp duty arrange themselves into three groups: (1) A special one contained in the Statute itself; (2) those created by subsequent enactment; and (3) those created by the administrative authorities. The exemptions contained in the Statute itself are of particular interest, and include all drugs enumerated in the Great Statute of the Restoration of 1660 and the Act of Tonnage and Poundage of 1724. These named drugs are a living commentary on the Mincing Lane produce of those far-off days. Such old-world drugs may be sold without let or hindrance by anyone; these are followed by "all drugs vended *entire* without any mixture or composition with any other drug or ingredient whatever," which permits licensed persons to sell recommended drugs. Finally comes the now historic "known, admitted, and approved" exemption, which in effect lay dormant until 1903, when the ex-secretary of the Society (Sir William Glyn-Jones) made medicine-stamp history by securing a distinct legal decision against the Excise authorities. The exemptions created by subsequent enactment include ginger and peppermint lozenges and confectionery in 1815; artificial mineral waters, salines, etc., subject to being non-medicated, in 1833; and "all foreign medicines except drugs" in 1885, subject only to the conditions imposed by the general charge. The administrative and general exemptions include perfumery and general toilet preparations when not recommended; tablets, pills, powders, etc., in broken bulk upon which duty has been paid, providing the same are not re-enclosed; foodstuffs as such, wines as such, asthma powders, cigarettes, etc., where the fumes are inhaled; and veterinary preparations, which must not be recommended for human ailments.

LICENCES, DUTIES AND PENALTIES

Proprietors, makers, and vendors of medicines liable to stamp duty are required to take out an annual licence of licence, commencing with September 1 in each year, a date which has been maintained since the first Act of 1783. Originally the amount of the licence varied in different parts, but the uniform amount of 5s. was enacted by the Customs and Inland Revenue Act of 1875. The licence is only applicable to one set of premises, which has to be stated on the licence, and can only be granted to premises which are rated to the poor; but occasional licences are procurable for exhibitions. The general conditions applicable to licences to sell stamped medicines are controlled by the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890. Mention may be made of two interesting features, namely, that the licence was a "duty of Excise," created by the Inland Revenue Act, 1864, but the medicine-stamp duties were not included until 1908 under the Finance Act of that year; prior to that time they were a stamp duty.

The duty payable on medicines liable to medicine-stamp duty is a typical example of the *ad valorem* method of taxation. The Act of 1783 started with a duty of 3d. on articles sold at 2s. 6d.; the succeeding Act of 1795 introduced the 1½d. duty, the vendors of medicines being required to send the wrappers or other coverings for stamping in a manner which would doubtless be similar to the method in vogue to-day for stamping legal documents. No examples of these old forms of medicine stamp exist so far as I can ascertain; and the discovery of even a single example would indeed be a find. In 1802 the authorities commenced to supply stamped wrappers, initiating the present form of strap stamp. Two years later the General Stamp Act of 1804 established the rates of duties payable upon medicines, commencing with a duty of 1½d. on medicines of not more than 1s. value, and ending with £1 on those of 50s. value and upwards. These duties remained in force until the European war, being doubled in amount in 1915, and as such they have remained until the present time, being reimposed with each yearly Budget. The obligation to stamp medicines liable to medicine-stamp duty falls upon the first vendor—that is, whoever issues the preparation from bulk stock in the form of a container for retail sale. Medicines which are not distributed in this form, such as draughts over a counter, or if supplied in a customer's container, escape duty. The value of spoiled or damaged stamps and stamps attached to unsaleable stock can be obtained by making application to the Board of Customs and Excise, when an officer attends to inspect the stamps and superintend the removal of the stamps from articles to which they are attached. A fee based upon the time occupied is charged for the attendance of the officer.

The penalties for infringements of the Acts increased in amount from time to time, and did not in those days err on the side of leniency. For instance, the penalty for selling dutiable articles without a licence in the first Act of 1783 was £5, and became in 1802 £20, a large amount when considered on the basis of relative value. Anyone, whether licensed or not, selling any liable article unstamped or not properly stamped, incurs a penalty of £10, while the penalty for fraudulently removing the stamp from medicines already sold, or for fraudulently affixing such a stamp to another packet of medicine, is £20. There are further penalties for other infringements of the Act, such as buying or selling stamps which have been used. It is noticeable that relatively few infringements of the Acts come before the Courts. This is doubtless due to the consideration shown to infringers by the Excise authorities under the provisions of the Inland Revenue Regulation Act, 1890, which gives very full powers, not only to the Board of Customs and Excise, but also to the Treasury, to mitigate fines and stay proceedings in any manner they may think fit.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS

Remarks under this heading must be confined to two subjects, first, the sale of broken bulk of articles upon which medicine-stamp duty has been paid, and, secondly, what is known as the "dispensing concession," affecting medicines liable to duty.

(1) Medicines upon which duty has been paid may be sold in broken bulk if the medicine is not re-enclosed; such preparations as pills, tablets and powders may con-

sequently be vended in small lots providing they are not distributed in an enclosure, tied or sealed.

(2) It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the supplying of medicines in an unstamped form for dispensing purposes is a concession pure and simple on the part of the Revenue authorities—since the Stamp Act of 1804 levies the duties upon "every packet, box, etc. . . . which shall be uttered or vended in Great Britain," a definite pronouncement which does not allow any escape. The concession applies to chemists only—and for dispensing purposes only—other persons, even doctors, do not come within the consideration. Before a medicine liable to medicine-stamp duty can be distributed in an unstamped form, the following conditions must be complied with:—

(1) Permission must be obtained by the maker or first vendor to supply unstamped medicines for dispensing.

(2) The label on such unstamped preparation must be different from the ordinary one.

(3) No advertising matter whatever must be included in the package.

(4) The label should bear the words "Supplied unstamped for dispensing purposes only, and not for sale. If sold in any other manner than as a component part of a medicine prepared in accordance with a prescription of a medical practitioner, the seller will be liable to a penalty."

(5) The medicine must not be dispensed unmixed with other ingredients.

The requirements "4" and "5" call for a little further comment. The "medical practitioner" in "4" doubtless means the registered medical practitioner, while the provision "5" obviously excludes such preparations as pills, tablets, lozenges, etc., which cannot be "dispensed unmixed with other ingredients"; in effect, the concession applies mainly to liquid preparations, ointments, etc., which can be mixed with other constituents. Does the near future mean any legal interference with the distribution of stamped medicines, either in the form of amendment, codification, or repeal and subsequent re-enactment? One wish may at least be expressed; that pharmacy in this particular portion of its business will not be burdened with administrative regulations—so dear to the heart of the modern law makers.

Discussion

The PRESIDENT, in inviting discussion, said that those present were deeply grateful to Mr. Wyatt for his lecture, which must have involved an amazing amount of energy in collecting so many illustrations.

Mr. SPARKS inquired whether in dispensing certain proprietary tablets it was better to supply a small number from a stamped bottle or to stamp a number taken from an unstamped bottle. (Mr. WYATT, Proprietaries of this class, if dutiable, must not be sold unstamped in an enclosure.)

Mr. F. BROWNE expressed his appreciation of the amount of historical research which had gone to the preparation of the lecture. It was obvious that it must have been a labour of love. He was glad that Mr. Wyatt had drawn attention to the absence of the earliest type of wrapper, because chemists, who often hoarded things up—(laughter)—might be induced to search in order to find examples. Mr. Wyatt's lecture would be very useful in the event of any future legislation on proprietaries. Mr. Browne agreed with the lecturer that the Board of Customs and Excise showed great consideration.

Mr. LINSTAD observed that it was curious that in this country we seemed to have had all our proprietary medicine legislation upside down, the reason being that we had gone to work from the point of view of revenue. All these Acts dealt with finance, medicine stamps, and so forth. On the Continent there were very stringent regulations, including compulsory disclosure of formula. In this country we might find when future legislation came that we were in for something more on Continental lines.

Professor GREENISH called attention to the list of exempted drugs of the year 1724. The Society's museum had lately received many drugs from the Royal College of Physicians, and these drugs were gradually being arranged. Roughly, they dated from the early part of the eighteenth century, and included powdered mummy,

human skull, and other obsolete things. Professor Greenish thanked Mr. Wyatt for dealing with the history of the subject in so interesting a manner, adding that we could not appreciate such a subject until we traced its history.

Mr. DYER was grateful to Mr. Wyatt for bringing his hearers in touch with forensic pharmacy. As the Society was now undertaking vitamin testing, it might eventually be difficult to decide when foods became liable to duty.

Mr. MELHUSH, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that the audience appreciated the immense amount of work entailed over many years. All were agreed that Mr. Wyatt had taken the deepest interest in his subject. There was an idea in the minds of some people that the time was coming when proprietary and patent medicines would cease to exist; but he (the speaker) did not agree. So long as human nature was as we found it there would be a demand for secret remedies. As to the secretary's cold douche regarding a new Proprietary Medicine Act—(laughter)—he was not looking forward to such an Act. There was really sufficient matter in Mr. Wyatt's subject to have extended his lecture to a series.

Professor GREENISH briefly seconded the vote of thanks, humorously remarking that he had "no particular knowledge of these Acts" when he came to the meeting, but that the Acts had gone up in his estimation very considerably. The subject was of enormous importance to pharmacists.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, and the audience remained for some time inspecting the exhibits on the table.

Branch Meetings

Exeter.—A meeting of the Exeter Branch was held on January 26, Mr. David Reid (chairman) presiding. Preliminary arrangements were made for the district meeting in aid of the Parliamentary Fund to be held in Exeter on March 30. A sum of £10 10s. was voted to the Fund, and it was agreed to issue a local appeal before the meeting. The annual dinner was fixed for April 27, and a committee appointed.

Watford.—At the annual meeting of the Watford and St. Albans Branch, held on January 20, the *Committee* was elected as follows: Mr. P. H. Warren, St. Albans; Mr. G. T. Sumner, Rickmansworth; Miss M. B. Steabben, Messrs. E. C. Last, C. E. King, R. Bennion, H. E. Wood, J. G. Fletcher, Watford. The officers elected were:—*Chairman*, Mr. A. R. Lewis; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. P. H. Warren; *Auditor*, Mr. J. Hutcheon. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Warren for the interesting meetings arranged by him. It was decided that no dinner be held this year. A lantern talk on *Egypt*, by Mr. A. Sumner, M.P.S., Radlett, followed.

Business Changes

Mr. W. CLOWES, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at 169 Duke Street, St. Helens.

Mr. H. BARTON, chemist and druggist, Southport, has removed his business from 111 to 163 Lord Street.

Mr. H. V. LEVIN, chemist and druggist, has commenced business at 29 Whitegate Drive, Blackpool.

Mr. J. MILLS, chemist and druggist, is opening a pharmacy at Stephenson Road, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. E. WATSON has purchased the business formerly carried on by Mr. N. Blacow, chemist and druggist, Brook Street, Preston.

PRINCESS BEAUTIFIERS, LTD., manufacturers and distributors of toilet preparations, London. W.C.1, are removing to 1 Stanley Gardens, N.W.3.

THE offices and warehouse of Coty (England), Ltd., have been removed to Coty House, 3 Stratford Place, London. W.1. Telephones: Mayfair 6351-2.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

— 42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, February 10.

A FAIR amount of interest is shown in Mincing Lane produce, but transactions are mostly small. Stocks of a few leading drugs continue to decline, and they are not being replaced. This applies to rhubarb, gamboge, and myrrh. Senega has been in good demand and is dearer, and balsam tolu has been sold freely at a low figure; copaiba is scarce. Caraway seed is firmer, and male fern ext. is higher; ergot is in more inquiry. More interest has been shown in cod-liver oil. Among pharmaceutical chemicals there are fewer price changes this week. The advance in aspirin is well maintained; guaiacol carbonate is weaker, and resorcin has been sold at cheaper rates. Soda tartarata and pulv. scidlitz are lower. Among industrial chemicals business has been on a wider scale than for some time past. Acetone is steadier; oxalic acid continues very scarce on spot; sodium acetate and sodium nitrite are easier. In the coal tar products group carbolic acid crystals are steady, and cresylic acid continues active. The demand for essential oils is moderate, chief interest being shown in lemon and Sicilian orange oils, which are dearer. Cassia is firmer, but star anise is easier on the spot. Citronella oils are weaker. French lavender is on the easy side, and rosewood has declined. As regards so-called vegetable oils, more active markets are reported. Cotton, coconut, palm and groundnut are all firm. Castor is firmer. Linseed and turpentine are lower.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes Curaçoa (c.i.f.)	Acetone	Anise, star, oil	Benzaldehyde
Cloves (Zan.)	Antimony	Bergamot oil	Pulv. scidlitz
Gamboge	Caraway seed	Citronella oil	Resorcin
Lemon oil	(Dutch)	Cod liver oil	Rosewood oil
Male fern ext.	Cassia oil	Guaiacol	Saffron
Orange oil	Castor oil	carbonate	Soda tartarate
Sarsaparilla	Coconut oil	Lavender oil	Soya oil
Senega (grey Jam.)	Rhubarb	(Fr.)	Turpentine
Wood oil (Hankov)	Steadier	Linseed oil	Zinc products
		Soda acetate	
		Soda nitrite	
	Cresote oil		

Cablegram

NEW YORK, February 10.—Business is quiet. Balsam Canada has advanced to \$12.00 per U.S. gallon, and copaiba to 50c. per lb. Menthyl is cheaper at \$4.50, and peppermint oil has declined to \$4.25 per lb. Short buchu leaves are lower at 48c. per lb.

BERGEN, February 9.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 2,500,000, against 2,100,000 at the corresponding period of last year, and the yield of steam-refined non-freezing oil is 3,160 hectolitres, against 3,320 last year. Finest non-freezing Lofoten oil is quoted from 125s. to 125s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR.—For January-February shipment from Japan Kobe No. 1 is quoted at 3s. 5d., and January-March shipment is 3s. 4½d. c.i.f. Yokohama No. 1 is 3s. 0½d. per lb. c.i.f. More interest is shown on the spot, Kobe No. 1 offering at 3s. 9d. in small lots.

ALCOHOL.—In view of the forthcoming Budget, interest has again been shown in the spirit duties among manufacturing chemists, as to whether there will be a reduction in the duty. Early last year the conditions for a reduction this year were regarded favourably, but since then the coal strike has intervened, and this optimistic feeling is less noticeable. There is evidently the prospect of an increased import duty on foreign wines, as the Customs and Excise has issued a notice indicating that the withdrawals from bond up to the Budget date are not to exceed by more than 5 per cent. those of the corresponding period of last year.

ALOE.—Curaçao is firmer, and for t.q. 56s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted.

ANTIMONY has hardened further, and spot parcels of Chinese, ex-warehouse, are now held for £57 10s. The position is affected by the uncertainty as to shipments from China; parcels afloat are quoted about £55 10s. c.i.f., but there is no reliable quotation for shipment which is called nominally £54 to £54 10s. English high-grade refined stands at £74 10s. to £75.

BALSAM PERU is quoted on the spot at 6s. 6d. per lb.

BALSAM TOLU.—A good business has been done down to 2s. 10d. per lb., but the price is expected to advance to 2s. 11d. per lb.

CADMIUM is quite steady, with a good outlet for Australian at 1s. 10d. per lb., and quotations for other descriptions vary from 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—Chinese flies are offered at 1s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and spot supplies could probably be had at 2s. 2d. Russian is quoted at 2s. 3d. on the spot.

CARAWAY SEED is slightly firmer, Dutch offering for prompt shipment at 39s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CLOVES are firmer, Zanzibar offering at 2½d. to 9d. per lb. on the spot; January-March shipment business has been sold at 7½d., with buyers at 7½d. per lb. c.i.f.; February-April shipment has been sold at 7½d., and March-May at 7½d. to 7½d. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ended February 5 were 700, and the deliveries 389, leaving a stock of 7,579 bales, against 13,993 bales in 1926, and 13,120 bales in 1925. Up to February 5 the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 1,534, against 1,171 in 1926, while the deliveries amount to 1,553, against 1,378 last year.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 7 that the market is easier, and non-freezing, steam-refined quality is now quoted at 128s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. The new codfishery at Lofoten is hindered by stormy weather, and the total output is still insignificant.

COPIABA is very scarce at from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. for B.P., according to quantity.

ERGOT has been in more inquiry during the last few days, with spot holders asking 3s. 9d. per lb. for Russian or Polish. To arrive, 3s. 6d. per lb. is quoted for Russian.

GAMBOGE.—The stocks of Siam pipe have now been practically exhausted and the market is bare of supplies. Recent sales were made up to £20 per cwt., which represents an advance on the previous price of £1.

GUM ACACIA is steady, with natural Kordofan sorts on spot offering at 45s. per cwt., and February-March shipment at 38s. 6d. c.i.f.; cleaned is 47s. 6d. spot and 40s. 6d. c.i.f.

HONEY has been selling more freely for the cheaper grades of Jamaica at from 35s. to 36s. per cwt. Good smooth pale set qualities are scarce.

IPECACUANHA remains firm at 20s. per lb. for Matto Grosso. Supplies of Cartagena are coming in more freely, the range of prices being from 16s. to 17s. per lb.

JALAP.—Current prices are 1s. 2d. for 10 per cent. and 1s. 6d. c.i.f. for 15 per cent. for forward shipment.

LIQUORICE JUICE.—Guaranteed pure Italian stick juice is quoted at 150s. per cwt. on the spot.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Good decorticated Syrian or Anatolian is very scarce on spot at from 55s. to 60s. per cwt. Further supplies are not expected until about June. Bright natural oil cleaned is 22s. 6d. Russian is 17s. 6d., decorticated 38s., good clean lengths 47s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Natural Russian is 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. c.i.f.

LYCOPodium.—Treble sifted quality is quoted at 7s. per kilo on the spot.

MAGNESIUM.—In spite of the fair quantities of American offering on this side at a small discount, home-made ingots and sticks are steadily held at 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. Quotations for powder range from 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb., according to quality and quantity.

MALE FERN OIL is dearer, 24 to 25 per cent. filicin having advanced to 4s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

MENTHOL remains quiet, Kobayashi-Suzuki on spot offering at from 17s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. per lb. for five- to one-case lots.

MERCURY.—There is but little change in the market, which is quite firm on the basis of about £17 10s. to £17 15s. per bottle for spot lots, less the usual discount. The demand is chiefly confined to small lots, but the quantities offering remain restricted. We have heard of a parcel booked from the Continent to this side on the basis of £17 c.i.f. net.

OLIVE OIL is in increased demand, and prices are still advancing. Pharmaceutical quality is quoted in some directions at 8s. 6d. per gallon, and finest edible at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., according to origin and quantity.

OPIMUM.—The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 29.—“During the past fortnight arrivals consisted of:—Druggists’, 2,198; ‘softs’, 173; and

Malatia, 341 cases. Stocks amounted to:—Druggists’, 842; ‘softs’, 108; and Malatia, 341 cases. The morphine factory has not yet commenced operations, and this delay has somewhat disappointed a certain holder of stocks and a commission agent who, anxious to secure his commission, sold about 20 cases of opium to the highest bidder. This step influenced other dealers, who, sheep-like, in their turn offered their stocks—it is true, of inferior quality—at the same parity, and thus caused considerable confusion. The consequence has been that during the past fortnight 48 cases druggists’ were sold at £728-31, and 16 cases Malatia at £729-30. It is interesting to note that the chief ‘bull’—for we have one on our market—has not altered his attitude, and continues to proclaim loudly that in spite of the decline in prices opium will shortly be sold at £740. The sowings are progressing favourably.”

PATCHOULI LEAVES are quoted to come forward at 97s. per cwt. c.i.f.

PISTACHIO NUTS.—Sicilian shelled of the 1925 crop are quoted at 5s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f. for f.a.q.; offers are fairly abundant and the situation remains easy.

RHAPONTICA ROOT.—Chinese is quoted at 1s. per lb. for good round, and at 9d. for part stemmy.

RHUBARB has been selling rather more freely at higher prices since our last report. Limited supplies of rough round High-dried are obtainable at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Canton, round or flat, is 2s. 6d., and pickings 2s. 3d. Stocks of Shensi are much reduced. Spot supplies in limited quantities are offered at 3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d., from 3s. 9d. to 4s. being nearer the general range.

RUBBER.—The market remains without any outstanding feature, and although quotations are a shade lower there is very little business passing. There has again been a fair amount of spot buying, but most of this has been done by dealers who have sold forward positions, as they find the premium over spot enables them to do the “carry” at a reasonable profit. Stocks continue to increase, and last week there was a further increase of 954 tons, and the London stock now stands at 55,740 tons, against 9,549 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and February, 1s. 6½d.; March, 1s. 7d.; April-June, 1s. 7½d. per lb.

SAFFRON is offered at easier rates, superior Valencia being quoted at 67s. 6d. per lb. down to 57s. 6d. for lower grades.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica is now held for 2s. 3d. per lb. owing to the small quantity offering; a bale or two of Lama-Jamaica could probably be had at 2s. per lb. from dealers’ hands; good native red is 1s. 7d., middling 1s. 6d., palish to mixed colours 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; Mexican is 1s. 1d. c.i.f.

SEEDS.—The market continues on the slow side, except for a few articles, and prices remain as follows: ANISE: Spanish is 49s. and Russian 31s. CANARY SEED: Mazagan is now scarce; a fair business has been done at 16s. 6d. to 17s. on the spot, and sellers are now asking 17s. 6d. and 16s. 9d. for forward shipment; good bold Spanish is 30s. and small 23s. 6d. CUMIN SEED: Maltese is 30s. to 32s. 6d. spot, and Morocco 29s. per cwt. CORIANDER SEED, although quiet, is firm at 25s. spot. FENUGREEK SEED is firm at 15s. DILL SEED is 21s. 6d. HEMPSEED: Manchurian is firm at 17s. on the spot. LINSEED: Mazagan is firm at 21s. on the spot. MUSTARD SEED: English is 32s. per cwt.

SENEGA has been in better demand on the spot, and up to 3s. 2d. per lb. has been paid, sellers quoting 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d., and to arrive 3s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted. Stocks on the spot are now extremely small.

SQUILL.—The value of fair average white is 20s. per cwt. spot.

VANILLA.—The demand continues slow, and spot holders are inclined to ease prices to attract business. For Bourbon first quality, 6 to 7 in., 13s. 6d. per lb. is quoted. The new crop has been disappointing and shipments are much below the average, so that, with an improved demand, values may increase.

Essential Oils

THE Sicilian oils have attracted interest this week, lemon and orange having again advanced. Cassia is tending firmer. Star anise is easier on the spot in view of the large arrivals. Citronella oils are cheaper, and Cochín lemongrass shows a weaker tendency. French lavender is easier forward, and rosewood has also declined.

ANISE (STAR).—“Red Ship,” which has been arriving freely recently, is slightly easier at from 2s. 10½d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. For shipment, 2s. 5½d. c.i.f. is about the value.

BERGAMOT is easier for shipment at from 25s. 9d. to 26s. 9d. c.i.f. to arrive for 37 to 38 l.a. On the spot there are sellers at from 27s. to 27s. 6d.

CASSIA on the spot is firm at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 7½d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a., and for shipment 6s. 9d. c.i.f. would be considered, although higher quotations have been received.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf is dull and easier at 6s. 4d. per lb. on the spot in bottles and cases. For shipment in large drums 5s. to 5s. 1d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is easier at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. per lb., and for shipment at 1s. 3½d. c.i.f. Java oil, which is also cheaper at 1s. 10½d. spot and 1s. 9d. c.i.f., is now at its lowest level for at least the past decade. This is due to the increasingly large production, one authority having estimated for 1926 a total of 1,400 tons.

CLOVE.—As a result of the recent low quotations for the oil, an active demand has been noted. Cloves have advanced this week, an increase of 3d. per lb. in the oil resulting. Druggists' quantities are quoted at from 6s. down to 5s. 6d. for B.P. Bulk quantities, for manufacturing, are 4s. 10d. to 5s. 3d. for 90 to 92 per cent. eugenol in large drums, for forward delivery.

CUBE is offered to come forward in quantity at 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb. c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS has been in fair demand and is selling at steady rates; for 70 to 75 cineol, 1s. 9d. is quoted; 75 to 80, 1s. 9½d.; and 80 to 85, 1s. 10½d.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon on the spot is steady at 10s. 9d. to 11s. per lb., but some holders are taking a profit at below this level; replacement value is above these prices. Algerian is quoted at about 10s. 6d. to 11s.

GINGERGRASS on the spot is slow of sale, and bids of 7s. 6d. per lb. for original pots would be considered.

GUAIACUMWOOD is quoted at 4s. per lb., ex warehouse.

LAVENDER.—French oil is dull and on the easy side. Business would probably be done on the basis of 17s. per lb. for good quality, 38 to 40 per cent. esters, c.i.f. to arrive. On the spot there are sellers at from 17s. 6d.

LEMON advanced further during the week and sales were made at 9s. per lb. c.i.f., after which the position became easier and current offers are made at 8s. 8d. to 8s. 10d. c.i.f. for well-known brands. On the spot, from 8s. 9d. to 9s. is about the value.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin on the spot is cheaper at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. per lb. in drums; repacked in tins and cases is 3s. 9½d., and for shipment 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. c.i.f.

LIME.—Sales of West Indian distilled have been made at 25s. per lb., and holders are not quoting. Hand-pressed is also withdrawn.

NUTMEG is unchanged at 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet has advanced considerably since last week, the current range being from 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., which is also quoted for spot. During the week fair arrivals have been reported (see below). West Indian sweet, fair sales of which were made last week at 7s. 9d., has been advanced in sympathy, from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. being quoted.

PALMAROSA is quiet and unchanged at 8s. 6d. per lb. in original pots.

PATCHOULI is quoted on the spot at about 40s. per lb. for usual Penang quality.

PEPPERMINT.—Spot business in Kobayashi-Suzuki has been done at 7s. 6d. per lb. For shipment, the sales include October-December at 7s.; January-March, 7s. 4½d. to 7s. 6d. (closed 7s. 9d. buyers); April-May, 7s. 4½d. to 7s. 6d. (closed 7s. 9d. buyers); July-August, 7s. 4½d. to 7s. 6d. (buyers 7s. 3d.). Further sales of American have been made recently at 19s. per lb. and down to 18s. 6d. is quoted as to brand. For shipment a fair business has been done down to about 17s. c.i.f. for prompt shipment.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan is offered to come forward at 6s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. On the spot there are sellers at from 7s. to 7s. 3d.

PIMENTO is quoted on the spot at from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE).—Spot offers are slightly easier at 10s. to 10s. 3d. per lb.

SPIKE.—Spanish in large drums has been sold at 3s. 8d. per lb., up to 4s. being quoted, according to quantity.

WORMWOOD is quoted at 31s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for American distilled.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period February 2 to 8 (inclusive):—Anise (star) (Ch.), 90 cs., bergamot (It.) 21 cs., (Fr.) 3 cs.; camphor (Jp.), 19 dm.; cananga (Fv.), 2 dm.; cassia (Ch.), 20 cs.; citronella (Jv.) 5 cs., 5 dm., (Cey.) 1 cs., (Fr.) 2 cs.; copaiba (U.S.), 5 cs.; dill (Ger.), 1 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 130 cs.; guaiacumwood (Ger.) 2 cs., (U.S.) 3 cs.; lemon (It.) 155 cs., 5 x ½ cs., (U.S.) 3 dm.; lemongrass (Jv.), 1 dm.; lime (B.W.I.), 4 dm., 33 cs.; mandarin (It.), 2 cs., (Holl.) 1 cs.; orange (It.), 134 cs.; orris (Fr.), 2 cs.; palmarosa (Br. Ind.), 1 pt. cs., 1 pt.; patchouli (Straits), 11 cs.; peppermint (Jp.) 35 cs., (Ch.) 10 cs., (U.S.) 2 dm., 29 cs.; pimento (Ger.), 2 cs.; sandalwood (Br. Ind.), 150 cs.; spearmint (U.S.), 2 dm.; verbena (Fr.), 1 cs.; wormseed (U.S.), 1 cs.; undescribed (Fr.), 1 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

AFTER the large number of alterations recorded last week there is little to comment upon. Prices show few fluctuations, and the general tone is steady. There is still no news as to when the Exemption Orders lifting the key industry duty from phenacetin, phenazone, oxalic acid, etc., will be issued.

ACETANILIDE shows no change, with the market quiet: B.P. crystals and powder, from 1s. 6½d. per lb., spot.

AMIDOPYRIN is dull on spot at about 11s. 6d. per lb.

ASPIRIN.—The position is rather indefinite. While recognised sources of supply, both British and foreign, are keeping their prices up to recent increased rates, there are isolated cheap parcels offering in the region of 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb. It is doubtful if there is much of the latter about, and directly they are cleared the market is likely to become steadier: British makers quote 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. as to quantity.

BARBITONE remains very slack, with spot about 8s. 3d. from dealers; forward prices are uncertain.

BENZALDEHYDE (0.03) is cheaper, with dealers offering at about 1s. 9d. per lb., spot.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is steady and fairly bright: British, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., ex works; Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. 6d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is unchanged as quoted at 3s. 3d. per lb. for five-kilo parcels; market dull.

BROMIDES.—Prices on spot are about the same as quoted last week and a good business is reported. Offers are plentiful on the Continent, but prices from that quarter are being well maintained and will not permit any reduction in prices for fresh imports: Spot, ammonium, 2s. 1½d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals 1s. 9½d., and granular 1s. 9d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11½d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE has been in some request, with dealers quoting quantities to come forward at slightly under 1s. 3d. per lb. Spot prices are from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is slack on spot, with duty-paid crystals offering at about 3s. 2d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is still quiet, but inclined to improve up to about 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) continues steady at about 1s. 9d. per lb. for quantities in demijohns; business slow.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE shows little life at about 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is weakening, some holders appearing anxious to clear stocks before the duty is cancelled. Sales have been made at slightly under 6s. 6d. per lb., spot.

HEXAMINE.—A fair business is being done at steady prices: spot, according to quantity and grade, is from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE is being avoided by buyers pending relief from key industry duty: spot is quoted at about 3s. 11½d. per lb.

LACTIC ACID.—Last week's higher prices for B.P. (1.21) are maintained and the position seems steady: one-ton lots, 2s. 4½d.; ten-cwt., 2s. 5d.; 2½-cwt., 2s. 6d.; and under 2-cwt., 2s. 6½d. per lb., ex wharf, duty paid.

MENTHOL.—Makers quote synthetic at 10s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., according to quantity; detached crystals, 14s. 6d. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Spot prices are still steady in the region of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb., according to quantity; business has been moderate.

METHYL SULPHONAL is slack and easy on spot at about 15s.

MILK SUGAR is steady at about 60s. to 63s. per cwt., according to make and quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is subdued, but prices are steady at about 1s. 9d. per lb. for quantities, in kegs.

PARALDEHYDE is quoted, according to quantity and packing, at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; business light.

PHENACETIN is getting short on spot and prices for available lots are firm: powder, 3s. 9d.; crystals, 3s. 10d. per lb.

PHENAZONE is very short on spot and prices are firm: ex store, 6s. per lb.; uncertain forward.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN continues steady at 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.—Makers quote from 16s. 8d. to 17s. 2d. per lb., according to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is on the quiet side and offered at keen rates of about 6d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is nominal on an idle market; dealers quote 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

RESORCIN has been moving fairly well at cheaper rates: good quantities have been sold down to 4s., and smaller lots at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) continues bright and moderately active as quoted from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb.

SALOL is very unsteady and slack at from 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

SODA TARTRATE is 2s. 6d. lower, makers offering at from 80s. to 85s. per cwt., the lower price being for five-cwt. lots. *Pulv. Sciditz* has also been reduced by 2s. 6d. by the makers, who quote from 64s. 3d. to 68s., the lower price being for five-cwt. lots.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) continues to receive good inquiry, with prices steady; quoted at about 1s. 8d. per lb. for quantities, and 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. for small lots.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains slack at from 9s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE shows little or no change on the week, but business has been rather less: B.P. crystals, from 1s. 10d. per lb.; powder, 1s. 9½d. per lb.

SULPHONAL is neglected by buyers and importers: spot quoted at 10s.; uncertain forward.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *teriss* is freely offered in kegs at 2s. 8d. per lb.; smaller parcels from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per lb.; business quiet.

TARTARIC ACID.—B.P. crystals are still rather quiet, but quotations, both spot and forward, are well maintained at recent advances: foreign, on spot, 11½d. per lb.; forward, 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for quantities.

TERPIN HYDRATE is slack on a free market: quoted from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

THYMOL.—Recognised sources of supply continue to quote at last week's higher rates of 11s. 9d. for two-cwt. lots and 12s. 9d. per lb. for one-cwt. Business has been done at slightly under these figures.

VANILLIN, except, perhaps, for one unusually cheap source of supply, is fairly steady as quoted at 18s. per lb.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty are the following:—Acetone, £2741; acetyl salicylic acid, £2547; ammon. brom., £2309; butyl alcohol, £2454; carbon tetrachloride, £552; glycerophosphates, £167; hexamine, £279; hydrocyanic acid, £134; —hydroxide, £469; isopropyl alcohol, £205; phenacetin, £273; potash bromide, £151; quinine salts, £543; vanillin, £357; undescribed chemicals, £5,096.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, February 9.

INQUIRY for industrial chemicals during the past week has been on a rather large and wider scale than for some time past. Prices are being steadily maintained. Acetone is steadier; oxalic acid is very scarce on spot; acetate of soda is easier, and lead acetate is unsteady.

ACETIC ACID continues unchanged, with a fairly satisfactory volume of business passing: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 97 to 99 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE.—Conditions seem much steadier, with the price of B.G.S., in drums, quoted at £58 per ton, ex wharf.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS).—Very good business forward is reported, with dealers' prices steady at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; slightly cheaper for big contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—Grey galvanising has been moving well, mostly forward, with prices steady at £22 per ton, in casks, ex store, and slightly less for contracts.

ARSENIC.—Demand has been quite satisfactory, and the upward tendency has been well maintained, with a fair business at around £17 5s. per ton for white Cornish, f.o.r. mines. Agents are asking from £17 up to £17 10s.; Japanese is £17 5s. per ton, c.i.f.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals) have been in a little better request, with the price about £9 5s. and upwards per ton, in casks, ex store, slightly cheaper forward.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The export demand has been rather inactive, but the tone is steady, with the larger makers asking £24 5s. per ton, although orders might be placed at a little under that in other directions.

CREAM OF TARTAR is steady, but the market has not shown much life so far: quoted from 80s. to 82s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., according to quantity.

EPSOM SALT is steady for commercial on spot at £5 to £5 5s. per ton, in single bags, ex store; cheaper forward in quantities. A little more business about.

FORMALDEHYDE is well held at £40 5s. per ton, spot, for 40 per cent. by volume.

FORMIC ACID is still quiet, with dealers offering 85 per cent. at about £46 per ton, in carboys, ex wharf.

GLAUBER'S SALT is steady at £3 12s. 6d. per ton for commercial quality, in single bags, ex store; cheaper prices for quantities to come forward.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Prices have recovered, with the market steadier. More inquiry this week. Lead acetate, spot,

brown £41 5s., white £43 15s. per ton, in casks, ex store; red lead, imported, £34 7s. 6d., c.i.f. London; white lead, imported, dry, £34; ground in oil, £36, c.i.f. London.

LITHOPONE has been well maintained at former rates, with a good inquiry for contract business: best brands of 30 per cent. Continental red seal, £20 per ton, in casks, ex store, and slightly cheaper forward.

OXALIC ACID.—The scarcity of supplies on spot has now become acute. The little available is firm at from 4d. per lb. and upwards. Nothing is being landed pending issue of Exemption Order.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—The Convention rates continue unchanged and business is moderate: 83 to 92 per cent. solid, £29 per ton, in drums, ex store; forward, in 15 tons, £27 5s., c.i.f.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—There has been more inquiry and prices are unchanged: 90 to 92 per cent., £24 10s.; 95 to 93 per cent., £26 per ton, in casks, ex store.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE continues at from 3½d. to 3½d. per lb., as to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Competitive prices are being quoted for any business: quantities at 4½d. to 5d. per lb., in drums, to arrive; spot, 5d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN has been fairly active and prices are steady at 7½d. per lb., in casks, spot and forward.

SALTCAKE.—The makers tend to advance their price from to-day's quotation of £3 10s. to £3 15s. per ton, in bulk, delivered.

SODIUM ACETATE is sluggish and prices are coming down slowly: quoted at about £19 per ton upwards, in casks, spot.

SODIUM CHLORATE remains quiet, with offers of imported at from 3d. per lb. upwards, according to quantity.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is steady, with some inquiry: dealers quote pea crystals, in one-cwt. kegs, £15 7s. 6d. per ton; commercial lump, £9 per ton, in casks, ex wharf. British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contracts £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE is irregular and slack: 95 per cent., £13 2s. 6d.; 95 per cent. refined, £13 12s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE (100 per cent. basis) is slightly easier and not in much demand in London: £19 10s. per ton and 20s. 6d. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSIAN is steady at 4½d. per lb., in casks.

SODIUM SULPHIDE.—Dealers' prices are still of little interest to this market: solid, 60 to 62 per cent., £11 7s. 6d.; refined, £12 7s. 6d. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

SULPHUR is firm, but business is not very active: American crude is £6 7s. 6d., delivered Manchester, and Italian £6 5s. c.i.f. There is a steady demand for refined, and Sicilian flowers stand at £12 17s. 6d., and roll at £10 5s. per ton, c.i.f. to arrive.

ZINC PRODUCTS.—The situation has been increasingly affected by the recent substantial fall in metal, and the outlook remains unsettled. Zinc dust has been reduced considerably, ranging from about £39 to £46. Zinc ashes are weaker, varying from £10 10s. to £11 per ton, according to grade. Zinc oxide is rather quiet, quotations ranging from about £33 up to £42, according to quality.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Conditions show little change on the week and the position is rather steadier. Business has been quiet, except for cresylic acid. ANILINE OIL continues to be quoted at 9½d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. Makers quote 7d. per lb. naked at works. ANILINE SALT is offering in limited quantities at about 9½d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. Makers quote 7d. per lb. naked at works. BETANAPHTHOL is steady at 1s. 0½d. per lb., carriage paid. TOLUOL is steady, but business is quiet: commercial 90's, 1s. 9d.; pure, about 2s. 4d. per gallon, ex works. XYLOL is slack and irregular: pure, about 3s. 3d.; commercial, about 2s. 4d. per gallon, ex works. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS.—A fair volume of business is reported for Japan. The figure of 6½d. f.o.b. is well maintained by makers for 39° to 40° C. ice crystals in bulk quantities. Second-hand parcels are cleared off the market and merchants seem loath to speculate in further quantities.

PALE AND REFINED CRESYLIC ACID.—Prices remain steady on an active market: pale is 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per gallon, and refined 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per gallon. Continental prices for D.A.B. IV and D.A.B. V are somewhat higher. CREOSOTE OIL is steadier and business has been fair: ex works, 7½d.; f.o.b., 8½d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. NAPHTHALENE is quiet and unsteady: Continental, flakes and balls, £14 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Hamburg. PURE METHYL ALCOHOL is quoted on a dull market at £47 per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

PYRIDINE remains idle, with the quotation at 10s. 6d. per gallon, f.o.b. PITCH.—For prompt delivery the quotations remains at about 115s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast, on a quiet market. For delivery next season cheaper prices are mentioned.

Fixed Oils, etc.

THERE has been more life this week, and some products, although showing an actual advance in prices, are much steadier. Cotton, palm, coconut and groundnut oils are firm. Linseed oil is quiet, and turpentine is easier. ACID OILS are still dull and quotations are irregular: coconut and/or palm kernel, 36s.; groundnut, 30s. 6d.; soya, 24s. 6d. spot. CASTOR is slightly dearer on quotation, with the market dull: pharmaceutical, 52s.; first pressings, 47s.; second pressings, 45s. spot, in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT.—At about level rates on the week the market is firmer: deodorised, spot, 49s.; Cochin, 45s. c.i.f.; Ceylon, 43s. 6d. c.i.f. COTTON has been brighter and closes firm: deodorised, 45s.; common edible, 45s.; soapmaking, 41s.; crude, 37s. spot. GROUNDNUT is rather quiet but firm: deodorised, spot, barrels, 51s. 3d.; crude Oriental, 45s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is steady but quiet: deodorised, 47s. 9d.; crude, 42s. 6d. spot. PALM.—Quoted prices are about level on the week, with the market holding firm; business has improved: Lagos, 36s. 6d.; softs, 35s. 6d.; mediums, 35s. 6d.; hards, 35s. 6d.; bleached, 38s. 9d. spot. RAPE is steady but quiet: refined, 50s.; crude, 48s. spot. SOYA is very steady at the lower rates quoted: deodorised, 41s. 6d.; crude, 38s. 6d. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Prices for all positions are slightly cheaper on the week, and the market is now quiet: on spot, 35s. 6d.; February, 32s. 1½d.; March-April, 31s. 6d.; May-August, 31s. 9d.; September-December, 32s. 3d. Boiled oil, spot, 34s. 6d. Hull, on spot, 32s. 1½d.; March-April, 32s.; May-August, 32s.; September-December, 32s. 1½d. TURPENTINE has been disappointing, with a weaker tendency in the earlier part of this week in spite of the fact that a fair number of orders have been placed here lately on Continental account. Deliveries last week were very good, amounting to 2,531 barrels, making a total since the beginning of the year of 10,315 barrels, comparing with 12,914 barrels for the same period last year. The stocks were returned at 62,756 barrels, against 48,350 barrels the same date last year. Including the quantities landing the visible supply amounts to 63,609 barrels, against 48,350 barrels a year ago. On spot 49s. 9d.; March-April, 50s. 9d.; May-June, 51s. 9d.; July-December, 51s. 9d. per cwt. RESIN was firmly held owing to reduced stocks, and it is suggested by some that a renewed advance is not unlikely before the new crop becomes available. C.i.f. quotations for American for shipment were as follows: B/D 25s. 1½d., E 25s. 6d., F 25s. 9d., G 26s. 6d., K.M. 30s., W.G. 34s., and W.W. 38s. 1½d. Wharf terms are 6d. over these rates. WOOD.—Hankow, in barrels on spot, has again advanced, and is now firm at 86s. per cwt.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—There is little change of importance to record this week. The market continues steady but rather quiet. BENZOL continues steady, with more supplies on the market; crude 65's about 1s. 4d.; standard motor, 1s. 9d.; pure, about 2s. 5d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL.—Prices are unchanged and market steady: 950 gravity, £4 5s.; 890 gravity, £4 15s. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE are quiet and easy as quoted: wax, 3d. to 4½d. per lb.; according to melting point, in bags. Scale is offered from £24 7s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. U.K. port. PARAFFIN OILS continue firm and unchanged: American standard white, 1s. 1d.; water-white, 1s. 2d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d., ex tank; 7½d. buyer's barrels, filled free, and 11d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf. WHITE OILS continue steady but quiet: special No. 1, £26 17s. 6d.; No. 1, £25 7s. 6d.; No. 3 half-white, £22 5s.; No. 4 half-white, £16 5s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS.—Rather slack markets are reported, with no further change: 50 to 160, 1s. 7½d.; heavy 90 to 190, about 1s. 3½d. per gallon, naked, at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES are quiet and easy: white to snow-white, £37 15s. to £58; amber and yellow, £18 10s. to £22 10s.; dark stiff green, £13 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf, London. LUBRICATING OILS.—Spot prices are about the same, with the shipment market tending to harden. Spot: pales, £10 7s. 6d. to £23 5s.; reds, £12 12s. 6d. to £23 5s.; dark cylinders, £12 15s. to £34; filtered cylinders, £20 to £33 10s. per ton, less 2½ per cent.

German Sodium Sulphide Sales Organisation

IT is announced that from February 1 the following German chemical firms: I. G. Farbenindustrie A.-G., Rhénania-Kunheim Verein Chemischer Fabriken A.-G., Berlin, Concordia chemische Fabrik auf Aktien, Leopoldshall-Stassfurt, Th. Goldschmidt A.-G., Mannheim-Rheinau, and B. Roos & Co., Berlin, have entrusted the sale of all sodium sulphide manufactured by them to a special organisation created by them for this purpose, and of which they are the sole partners. The title and address of this sales organisation are: Schwefelnatrium G.m.b.H., 31 Gutlentstrasse, Frankfurt a.M.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Parliamentary Representation

SIR,—I entirely agree with your footnote to the letter of Mr. Harold Matthews (*C. & D.*, January 29, p. 152). It is desirable, of course, to secure the election, if possible, of at least two pharmacists, but the other idea should not be overlooked. Unfortunately, the idea is open to our opponents also. Presumably all these matters will be properly discussed by the Committee. The point is that if pharmacists want to be adequately represented they must pay their nominees with some liberality. One thing we may be certain of is that our opponents will not be backward in this respect.—Yours, etc.,

LOOKER-ON. (7.2).

SIR,—Whether or not professional politicians can be hired by means of a retainer to represent any particular cause I do not know (not being either a politician or a parliamentarian), but I should think it would be a very inadequate means of representation for any specialised trade or profession. How is it possible for any man, no matter how clever a politician he may be, to deal with the hundred and one intricacies which might arise in a discussion on such a subject as the Pharmacy Acts unless he had been trained in pharmacy and understood the details of the business? Is it conceivable that many of the regulations under which we are now suffering would have been issued in their present impracticable form if there had been a qualified pharmacist at hand to point out their many deficiencies? And when it comes to a debate in the House it is necessary for the representative of pharmacy to raise his objections on the spot. If he cannot do this the moment passes, the opportunity has gone by, in all probability the Bill becomes law, and pharmacists are saddled with further difficulties. The only safe way is to have a pharmacist there to look after our interests.—Faithfully yours,

SUBSCRIBER (5.2).

Drug Tariff Review

SIR,—There is another side to the problem of small bottles being brought for large mixtures, referred to by "Xrayser III." Apart from the time wasted by such discussions, the impression given to the people listening (and those who are insured persons are certain to conclude that the chemist is in the wrong) is by no means a good advertisement for one's business, and at a rush period when one requires all one's concentration to deal with the work in hand one is too often apt to take the easiest way out of the difficulty. Another cause of trouble is when the customer brings some odd bottle for a liniment, and cannot be persuaded that it is necessary to dispense such preparations in poison-bottles; and the irony of it is that when at last the chemist succeeds in extracting the money for a proper container the person will go home, promptly empty the application into a beer-bottle, and bring the poison-bottle in the next day to get his money back. "J. F. B." (*C. & D.*, February 5, p. 180) sums up the position in a nutshell with his seven points, but I can add another query to the one he raises in No. 6. What is the correct procedure to adopt with a prescription written as follows: Mist. alb. 3viij., tr. card. co. 3ss. Ft. mist.? To dispense it absolutely as written would mean delivering 3viijss. in a 10-oz. bottle. "Frequency of visit" is certainly a very apposite term, and it fully explains the present fashion of 12-oz. mixtures, by the use of which the doctors manage to do half the work for the same money; but conversely the chemist is obliged to turn out double the work for half the money. This is the sort of detail which we require settled during the new negotiations.

Yours truly,

AGITANS (8/2).

SIR,—It is a recognised axiom of ordinary life that when purchasing any commodity, if you require a super quality, then you must pay top price for it; and it is only when we come to Insurance dispensing that we are expected to supply the best materials and to put a superfine workmanship at figures which can only be described as "knock-down prices." In your editorial article of February 5 you make out an excellent case for a sixpenny fee for liquid medicaments, and it is the incidental items you enumerate which really require to be taken into the reckoning. To dispense one bottle of a simple mixture, at one's leisure and without interruption, may appear to a Government official to be adequately repaid by the sum of fivepence; but multiply that mixture by twenty or thirty with the customers all waiting and clamouring for them, half a dozen visits to the D.D.A. cupboard, two or three ambiguously written scripts, one or two arguments with customers over some petty detail, and all the time at the back of one's mind here is the question as to whether the particular script being dealt with at the moment will be taken as a test; at such a time one may be forgiven for thinking that it would not be worth it at five shillings. Yet another axiom of ordinary use, increased pay for increased work, but not so with Insurance work: fresh regulations, increasing stringency of reading these regulations, locking of cupboards, copying and registering D.D.A. scripts, more meticulous accuracy of weighing and measuring to approximate to the analyst's methods of working—all these have been imposed on us of late years and all for the same remuneration. When it comes to estimating establishment expenses on the basis of the cost of living, I think it could be easily proved that most chemists' overhead charges have increased to a greater extent than the 75 per cent. quoted by the Ministry; when I remember my salary as an assistant and what I have to pay now as an employer the increase is nearer 100 per cent., and rents in many cases are well over double, and show signs of being higher still.—Yours faithfully,

DENARIUS (7/2).

SIR,—With reference to recent correspondence about the prescribing of large bottles, I think the following may be of general interest: During January 50 per cent. of my N.H.I. mixtures dispensed were 16-oz., and about 5 per cent. 12-oz. I think we have a strong case for an advanced fee for double bottles, when our representatives bargain about the revision of the dispensing fees.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. J. (9/2).

SIR,—I understand that, under the terms of the present agreement, establishment expenses are reckoned as 0.8d. It has been stated on several occasions that "overheads" for ordinary customers work out at nearly 2d. per head. As we know, sometimes to our cost, what the panel work demands in addition—analytical accuracy—I am at a loss to understand how we can possibly continue to do it at the lower figure. A point not touched on in your lucid editorial article is the loss chemists as a body have suffered in sales of their own remedies, through so many of their old clients going "on the panel." That Eastbourne chemists should cry for extensions to the tariff is to me incomprehensible.

Yours truly,

A. J. MERRIFIELD.

Chagford.

SIR,—It is almost axiomatic that figures may be made to prove anything; and in offering you the following I can only claim for them that they attempt to provide some basis for the vexed question of the amount of dispensing fee required on Insurance prescriptions. The most difficult part is to allot an exact proportion of expense to the dispensing department; but I suggest that if a business is regarded as a whole, and each part of it is required to yield its proportion of gross and net profit, we can arrive at some tangible figure. The business I control yielded in one year a gross profit of £1,182. The number of hours worked in that year was 3,168. Dividing the gross profit by this figure gives a gross profit of approximately 7s. an hour. The overhead charges amounted to £,716, equalling 4s. 6d. an hour. If we assume, for argument's sake, that a fair

output would be twelve scripts per hour, this would give 4.5d. overhead charge and 2.5d. dispensing fee per script, thus justifying a fee of 7d. per script.

Yours truly,

GOOBLE (10/2).

Poisoning Statistics

SIR,—The table of poisoning statistics (*C. & D.*, January 15, p. 65), although only made up to the end of the year 1924, shows that the cases of suicide in which opium preparations were used were almost negligible; and possibly if the full details of these five cases were printed it would be found that some of them were cases of people who had access to these drugs in their work. It is good to read in your editorial article that the Departmental Committee has not been able to find any fault in the administration of the Pharmacy Acts by the Society; and the figures quoted in these statistics afford another proof of the efficient way in which pharmacists have carried out the Acts as a whole. In a country with such a large population it is impossible to eliminate all cases of accident and suicide; the latter would be effected by some other means if drugs were not available; but it can be claimed that the present method of control has reduced these cases to a minimum, and that there is no logical reason for taking that control out of the hands of chemists. Still less argument can be advanced for admitting unqualified persons to the register; indeed, with the constant strengthening of the educational requirements and the increasing succession of new laws and regulations relating to the sale of poisons, such a step is the last one to be expected from any Government, whatever may be the claims of so-called vested interests. At the same time, it is imperative that pharmacists should have parliamentary representation to watch over these matters, and it is to be hoped that every chemist on the register will contribute his quota to enable this to be accomplished. With regard to legislation by regulation, other bodies besides ourselves are beginning to feel the burden of this, and sooner or later we shall see an organised movement to do away with it and to revert to the recognised methods of parliamentary rule.

Faithfully yours,

QUOTA (18/1).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Using the Title

Wandering round various towns one notices sometimes "Blank, Chemist and Druggist;" but always "Chemist." Why, then, be pharmacist on labels and notepaper? If "chemist" is good enough to attract to the shop, then "chemist" is sufficient to print.—*Chemist* (22/1).

Discouraging Apprenticeship

G. H. M. (11/1).—I have advertised for an apprentice three times, and had only two applicants. In each case the principal of the schools where the youths had been educated persuaded the applicants that if they went in for teaching the pay and hours would be infinitely better. I lost both these as apprentices.

Calot's Paste

J. F. (7/1) writes: I enclose formula for Calot's Paste, about which I asked some time ago. Local variations are met with, but I took the proportions used in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, where the chemist has occasion to prepare it frequently:—

Iodoform, pure	...	...	10.0
Carbolic acid crystals	...	...	5.0
Camphor	...	...	8.5
Betanaphthol	...	...	2.0
Guaiacol, pure	...	...	10.0
Lanolin (anhyd.)	...	...	50.0
Osteaceum	...	...	50.0

Misce secundum artem. Also made half strength.

Legal Queries

A. S. (31/1).—The Medicine Stamp Acts do not apply to proprietary preparations sold in Ireland.

Clinical (1/2).—There are no regulations in this country regarding the sale of clinical thermometers.

W. B. (5/2).—A summary of the position in regard to property in prescriptions is given in "The Art of Dispensing." We are unable to give a reference to a legal case bearing directly on this matter.

L. E. S. (1/2).—The label of the cough mixture may state, "Contains Tr. chlorof. et morph. B.P. '85. Poison 12½ per cent.," or you may express it as the quantity in a drgm., or any larger amount as desired.

A. K. H. (27/1).—Any preparation can be made with industrial methylated spirit the formula for which you have had approved by the Board of Customs and Excise. The spirit can also be used in prescriptions under the conditions laid down in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1927.

J. S. (31/1).—(1) The poisons contained in the preparations referred to are not affected by the Dangerous Drugs Act or regulations. The Labelling of Poisons Order requires you to state the amount of nux vomica in each pill, either as extract or powder, as the case may be. The chloroform mixture does not come within the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. (2) The pile ointment label you send renders the preparation to which it is attached liable to medicine-stamp duty.

H. H. (31/1) states that his neighbour's fence has been in a bad state of repair for some months past, and in consequence dogs have strayed into his garden. The fence has now fallen down, but his neighbour has not built a new one, although he states that he will do so. Can the neighbour be compelled to build a new fence, or has "H. H." any other remedy? [In our view, "H. H." cannot compel his neighbour to build a new fence, but he may have a right of action for damages against his neighbour if, in consequence of the absence of an adequate fence, animals stray on to "H. H.'s" property and do damage.]

R. M. (1/2) proposes to build a house on his land within five feet of an existing house built on the adjoining land in 1912. This house has only one window—a staircase window—facing the site of the proposed house. Will this affect "R. M.'s" right to build? [If "R. M.," or a previous owner of the land upon which it is proposed to build, at one time owned, also, the existing house, the present owner of the latter has the benefit of an implied grant of a right to light and can prevent "R. M." from building in such a way as materially to diminish the flow of light to his window. Otherwise, "R. M." is entitled to build anywhere on his land as the neighbouring house has not been built long enough (20 years) to have established a prescriptive right to light. We assume that there has been no express grant of a right to light.]

J. C. & Co. (7/2).—(1) A National Health Insurance prescription containing any poison is exempt from the conditions of entry under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, but this does not interfere in any way with entries required under the regulations of the Dangerous Drugs Act. An Insurance prescription containing a "dangerous" drug within the limits laid down by the Act must be entered *in full* in the Dangerous Drugs Act register. If it is not desired to adopt this method the prescription should be treated exactly as a private prescription, entered in the prescription-book and a cross-reference made in the Dangerous Drugs Act register. By the latter method the words "Insurance prescription" should also be added both in the Dangerous Drugs Act register and prescription-book as a guide, as it is the Insurance or Pricing Committee and not the chemist which keeps Insurance prescriptions. (2) The inspector under the Dangerous Drugs Act is authorised to examine the prescription-book when it is used as a counterpart of the Dangerous Drugs Act register.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish suppose formulas for them.

F. L. (7/1).—INSURANCE TESTING SCHEME.—The administration of the testing scheme is delegated by the Insurance Committee to its Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee. This subcommittee has three chemist-members who are appointed by the members of the Pharmaceutical Committee for the area. Although they sit as representatives of Panel chemists' interests, they do, by their appointment, become members of a subcommittee of the Insurance Committee, and therefore are expected to maintain the traditions of all such public bodies. The proceedings of all subcommittees are confidential, and their discussions are conducted in private. No decision made or business transacted at the subcommittee can be published by any of the members. When reports have been made to the main committee by the subcommittee and have been approved, then the matter contained in those reports, and that only, may be considered to be no longer confidential. The chairman of the subcommittee is a neutral member, that is, he does not directly represent on the Insurance Committee either of the professional bodies, doctors and chemists or insured persons. In consultation with one of the chemist-members of the subcommittee (because he must have technical guidance) he settles many of the preliminary details of the procedure under the testing scheme. Details of the unsatisfactory tests made are fully discussed by all the members of the subcommittee and reports and recommendations are submitted to the main Insurance Committee for approval. It is not necessary—indeed it might not always be advisable from the administrative point of view—for full details of all the methods employed to obtain samples of the medicines dispensed for insured persons to be divulged to the Pharmaceutical Committee as a whole. After all, the individual members of the body are amongst those whose work is to be tested by the Insurance Committee.

A. B. (22/1).—ALCOHOL POISONING.—Murrell's "What to Do in Cases of Poisoning" gives the following particulars under the heading "Fatal Dose":—

Adult: death from half a pint of gin, also from two bottles of port. Recovery from a quart of gin also from a quart of whisky; from pint and a half of mixed gin and brandy. *Child:* death from half a pint of gin, from a quart of rum, and from two ounces of gin. Recovery from three ounces of rum.

T. W. C. (23/1).—AGAR-AGAR EMULSION.—See *C. & D. Diary*, June 13, 1925, p. 872.

Pulv. Rhei (24/1).—CORN CURE not containing scheduled poison.—See *C. & D. Diary*, 1927 and 1926.

E. P. R. (24/1).—We are not acquainted with the flower modelling composition to which you refer.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," February 15, 1877

Pharmaceutical Hieroglyphics

It is a pleasant thing to have to record the continuous activity of the Students' Association connected with the School of Pharmacy. Its young members from time to time contribute interesting papers, to one of which has been accorded the honour of publication. Mr. J. H. Hugill has discoursed in an agreeable manner about the hieroglyphics used to decorate the show bottles of the pharmacist. The signs originated from the supposed importance of planetary influence—a superstition as old as the earliest literature, science, and one not wanting in the writings of Classic antiquity. These symbols, which began in pure heathenism were adopted, with variations by the first astrologers, who left them as a heritage to the alchemist. The signs are by no means uniform, as Mr. Hugill has pointed out, and some instances of their arbitrary and private use have doubtless caused him the same perplexity as they have other investigators.



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

COMMERCIAL COMPENDIUM

deals with the trade side of pharmacy

[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Indigo, Natural.—This dark blue dye is obtained from various species of *Indigofera* (N.O. *Leguminosae*) distributed throughout the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the globe. The principal of these are *I. Anil*, Linn., grown in Burma and Southern China; *I. arrecta*, Hochst., yielding Natal-Java indigo, which is stated to give 35 per cent. of cut green plant per acre, and 45 per cent. of vat produce over the ordinary plant cultivated in India; *I. articulata*, Gouan, which yields much of the indigo of Arabia and Egypt; *I. longirostrata*, Bolvin, cultivated in Madagascar and Zanzibar; *I. tinctoria*, Linn., cultivated in Madras, Ceylon and Southern India, the variety used being chiefly the variety *macrocarpa*, D.C. In Northern India the form chiefly grown is the variety *Sumatrana*, which has shorter, thicker and blunter pods, straighter than those of the Madras plant. Indigo, however, is not confined to the genus *Indigofera* alone, thus the woad used by the Ancient Britons was obtained from *Isatis tinctoria*, Linn. (N.O. *Cruciferae*), the rum of Assam in Central China, or Assam indigo (N.O. *Acanthaceae*); the yom, *Marsdenia tinctoria*, R. Br. (N.O. *Asclepiadaceae*), a native of the Sikkim Himalaya, *Tephrosia purpurea*, Pers. (N.O. *Leguminosae*), used in Bombay and Rajputana; *Wrightia tinctoria*, Lour. (N.O. *Apocynaceae*), used from remote times by the natives of Southern India; *Gymnema tingens* (N.O. *Asclepiadaceae*) indigo in Burma; *Spilantès tinctoria*, Lour. (N.O. *Compositae*), of Cochin-China; and *Polygonum tinctorium*, Ait. (N.O. *Polygonaceae*), of Northern China. Indigo is therefore a substance widely spread in the vegetable kingdom. Indigo is formed from a glucoside called indican, contained in the leafy shoots of the plant, which, when macerated in water, sometimes with the addition of lime, is converted by an enzyme into indigo. When the greenish coloured infusion is stirred so as to bring it into contact with the air, indigo is formed by oxidation, and is allowed to deposit, washed with water, pressed into cakes, and dried. Indigo is generally met with in commerce in the form of brick-shaped cakes about six centimetres long. It is of an intense blue colour, but assumes a bronze sheen when rubbed with any hard, smooth substance. It is close in texture, and produces purplish vapours when burned, and leaves a reddish ash. Good indigo consists chiefly of 90 per cent. of indigo blue, or indigotin, but may contain as little as 20 per cent., and of organic matter 5 to 10 per cent. Indigo blue or indigotin can be obtained in deep-blue or coppery rhombic crystals. Indigo blue is insoluble in water, diluted acids, or alkalis, slightly soluble in chloroform, but more easily in glacial acetic acid. Diluted nitric acid converts it into yellowish-red isatin. Indigo is rarely used in pharmacy except as a test. Dissolved in strong sulphuric acid, it forms indigotin-disulphonie acid, which after suitable treatment, is sold in the form of a paste as indigo extract. The sodium salt of indigotin-disulphonie acid (sodii indigotin-disulphonas, U.S.P.) is used under the name "Indigo Carmine" as a staining agent in microscopy.

Industrial Councils.—In 1916 an official "Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed" was set up under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Whitley, M.P., now Speaker of the House of Commons; in due course it issued various reports, and the Ministry of Labour published in 1918-19 a series of "industrial reports" setting forth the view of the Committee's proposals held by the Government. The reading of these command papers and pamphlets, together with the comments occasioned throughout the drug and allied trades, and reported in 1919-21 in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, is a

task occupying several hours. Reduced to its simplest terms, the proposal of the Whitley Committee was that there should be set up a "threefold structure of national joint industrial councils, district councils and works committees," the councils to be constituted of representatives of employers' associations and representatives of trade unions in equal numbers. "Intimate and continuous touch between the industrial councils and the various Government departments interested" was held to be desirable, and the Ministry of Labour offered to provide *liaison* officers if requested to do so. Among the subjects suggested for consideration by one or all of the three types of administrative body were hours, wages, health conditions, entry into a given trade, and the arrangement of lectures. Early in 1921 it was officially announced that sixty-eight joint industrial councils had been formed. According to the latest figures available, the number has risen to seventy-three. The question of the practicability of forming a joint industrial council for the drug and allied trades proved to be a complex one. During the transition period that followed the Armistice (November 11, 1918), the official view was broadly, that industries that could be shown to be well organised as between employers and employed were entitled to form industrial councils, but that industries not sufficiently organised in this respect should have all questions of wages and other working conditions regulated for them by a Trade Board set up by the Minister of Labour under the Trade Boards Act, 1909 and 1918. On March 20, 1919, a conference of delegates representing forty-six trade organisations was held at the Ministry of Labour in order to consider the setting up of one or more Trade Boards for the distributive trades. So far as the drug and allied trades were concerned, the two principal questions that arose were:—(1) Whether a Trade Board was suited to working conditions; (2) by what bodies employers and employed should be respectively represented. At a conference of representatives of the wholesalers' associations, the Pharmaceutical Society and certain trade unions, held in London on April 4, it was unanimously resolved to form immediately an industrial council for the drug trade, and a committee of twenty-four persons was nominated and instructed accordingly. This committee met for the first time on April 16, drew up a list of "primary objects," and suggested the inclusion within the scope of the council of the following sections:—(a) Retail; (b) fine chemicals; (c) drugs and galenicals; (d) druggists' sundries. The question of appropriate bodies for representing employers on such a council was settled first in Scotland, by the formation of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation; and, secondly, in England and Wales, after the "test case" had resulted in a judicial decision that the Pharmaceutical Society was not competent to undertake the handling of trade matters (*C. & D.*, 1920, II, 1496), by the winding up of the Local Associations Executive and the substitution of a new body, the Retail Pharmacists' Union. Eventually the proposal to establish a joint industrial council was shelved.

Industrial Methylated Spirits.—A mixture of 95 parts by volume of plain spirits of specified strength and 5 parts by volume of wood naphtha, made and used under official authority. Methylators must keep appropriate records of manufacture, exportation and removal, and all containers must be branded with a legible designation of the kind of spirits contained. A bond may be required from users of 50 gallons or more per annum, and large users must submit an annual return accounting for their consumption. Authorisation is requisite for the purchase, use and sale of the spirits (on order or prescription) for medical and surgical purposes. Application, which will only be received from a registered chemist and druggist or company lawfully carrying on business under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, must be made to the local Excise officer. A special concession is made to chemists who do not possess a licence to sell mineralised methylated spirits, and are only authorised to receive industrial methylated spirits for medical and surgical purposes, to purchase one gallon at a time by means of a signed order from any chemist who has the necessary licence to sell. Such vendors must retain the orders for inspection. The spirits may not be used for

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

any purpose except those expressly authorised; if it is desired to extend its use to the making up of stock or other formulas, permission must first be sought and the formulas in question submitted. A retailer may not receive at one time a larger quantity of the spirits than that for which he is authorised. Retailers who already hold a mineralised methylated spirits licence should apply to the local Excise officer if they desire to sell industrial methylated spirits, stating the number of gallons per annum likely to be required. All bulk stock must be kept under lock and key or in such conditions as the local Excise authorities may prescribe. The classes of persons authorised (in addition to pharmacists and company chemists) to order industrial methylated spirits are medical men, dentists (including dental surgeons) and veterinary surgeons. The conditions of dispensing from prescription or sale on order are:—(1) Each order (which must be in writing) or prescription must be signed and dated by the prescriber, and must bear his full name and address and also the name and address of the person to whom it is supplied; (2) the purposes allowed are (a) as an application to the skin, (b) as an ingredient in a preparation for external use, not capable of being used internally, (c) for sterilising instruments; (3) one pint or less may be dispensed or sold at any one time to any one person; (4) each order must state the purpose for which required; (5) an order is valid for seven days only; (6) each prescription or order must be copied in the prescription-book with the patient's or animal owner's name; (7) orders and prescriptions for the spirits unmixed must be retained for inspection if desired; (8) a fresh order is necessary for each supply; (9) prescriptions containing the spirits as an ingredient need not be retained, nor is a fresh one necessary on each occasion, but in such cases the requisite prescription-book entries must be made; (10) the label of the spirits must have (a) the words "Methylated spirits: for external use only," (b) a declaration that the spirits are for medical (or surgical or veterinary) purposes; (c) name and address of vendor; (11) records must be kept of (a) date of receipt, (b) name and address of methylator, (c) quantity received; (d) date of sale, (e) number of order or prescription, (f) quantity supplied; (12) chemists buying under the one-gallon concession are not required to enter their purchases, but will be wise to do so; (13) formulas from B.P., B.P.C. or other well-known books of reference need not be copied, the name being sufficient. (*See also Methylated Spirits and C. & D. Diary*, 1927, p. 313.)

Infant and Invalid Foods; Displaying.—In exhibiting these foods in his window, the retailer should so arrange his display that each brand stands out prominently. It is useless to have a mass of different brands shown in the same window; the effect is only confusing to the potential customer. It is preferable to limit the number of foods shown at one time to two or three. No useful purpose is served by trying to make a representative show of every brand. It is best to keep infant and invalid foods separate, as by doing this greater scope is provided for attractive displays. In arranging displays of invalid foods everything of a negative nature should be avoided; any selling talk which is introduced should be of the positive type, suggesting the return of health. Showcards bearing words like "Convalescence," "Bring them back to Health," and so on, have a potent influence in persuading customers to purchase the foods concerned for sick friends and relatives. In addition to proprietary foods the retailer should make a display of other invalid dietary, such as meat extracts, calf's foot jelly, and the like. (*See Foods*.)

Infant Care and Feeding: Books.—"Our Baby," by J. L. Hewer (Wright, Bristol, 2s. 6d.); "Practical Infant Feeding," by L. W. Hill (Saunders, 24s.); "Infant Health," by J. C. MacMillan (Oxford University Press, 2s. 6d.); "Modern Methods of Feeding in Infancy and Childhood," by D. Paterson and J. F. Smith (Constable, 7s. 6d.); "The Infant," by E. Pritchard (Arnold, 5s.); "The Physiological Feeding of Infants and Children,"

by E. Pritchard (Kimpton, 21s.). *See also C. & D. Diary*, 1927.

Infants, Legal Position.—In the eyes of the law, any person under the age of twenty-one years is an infant. As they are assumed not to have reached a condition of full discretion, infants are subject to certain disabilities and also enjoy certain protection which do not apply in the case of their elders. For instance, infants do not possess full rights of citizenship, and are not eligible to hold public office, to sit in the House of Commons, to vote at parliamentary or municipal elections or to act as jurymen. With the exception of a sailor or soldier on active service, an infant cannot make a will. Nor can an infant act as an executor or trustee of a will, although he may be appointed in that capacity and act as soon as he attains his majority. Strictly speaking, an infant cannot sell or lease land or houses, although trustees may do so on his behalf in certain circumstances. However, should an infant purport to sell or lease property, the transaction is not necessarily void, although he has the right to repudiate it within a reasonable time after he has come of age. There is nothing to prevent an infant from being a partner in a firm; but he will not be liable for the firm's debts, and upon reaching the age of twenty-one he has the right to be released from the partnership. As a general rule, a contract made by an infant is void; but certain contracts may be enforced against him if they are for his benefit. Contracts of apprenticeship and service will be binding upon an infant provided that they do not contain any terms which are against the interests of the infant. Similarly, contracts by infants for the purchase of goods are void unless the goods are necessities, in which case the contracts are deemed to be for the infant's benefit and are enforceable. When an infant is sued for the price of goods supplied as necessities, it is essential for the seller to prove that the goods were (a) suitable to the infant's station in life, and (b) actually required by him at the time of purchase. Food, clothing and medicine, within reasonable limits, are all necessities, and a great many other kinds of articles may, in the particular circumstances, be so regarded; but not luxuries. An infant is never liable for trade debts unless he has obtained credit by an express fraudulent misrepresentation as to his age. As an infant is entitled to trade, the mere fact that he is in business on his own account does not amount to a representation that he is of full age. However, an infant can enforce a trade contract against an adult, although it cannot be enforced against him. An infant cannot be made bankrupt except in respect of debts which he has incurred by fraud. For torts—that is to say, civil wrongs—and crimes an infant is responsible provided that he is old enough to understand that he is doing what he ought not to do. A child under the age of seven is presumed by the law to be incapable of committing a crime.

Infants' Requirements.—So many and so varied are the needs of infants that to achieve the success which this class of business offers it should be seriously considered, whether it is not worth while to form a special infants' welfare department of the pharmacy and, preferably, place it in charge of a lady assistant. The following articles are among those in frequent demand: Baths, belts, bibs, brushes, combs, feeders, glycerin syringes, gum rings, pants, safety-pins, sheeting, soothers, toilet sets; trusses, weighing apparatus, boric acid, boric acid ointment, castor oil, calamine lotion, malt extract, liquid paraffin, lysol, cough mixture, ipecacuanha wine, olive oil, syrup of figs, zinc and starch powder, violet powder, Fuller's earth, teething powders, cooling powders, soaps, vapores. An effective window display can be made incorporating these articles and others of a suitable nature, such as are required by invalids. *See also Foods and Maternity*.

Infusorial Earth, an alternative name for kieselguhr (*q.v.*), consisting of the siliceous skeletons of diatoms, a plant genus formerly confused with infusoria, which are minute animalculæ. The name is accordingly a misnomer, and kieselguhr is now the commoner synonym.

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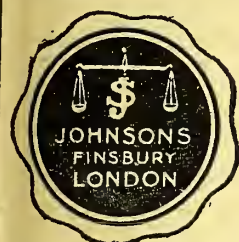
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INFLUENZA and its successful treatment by Litmopyrine (BISHOP) SOLUBLE LITHIUM ACETYL-SALICYLATE

Does not Upset the Stomach.

Prompt and Definite in Action.

Antipyretic.

Litmopyrine effects most rapid temperature reductions. The fall begins about fifteen minutes after administration, reaches the minimum within the first hour, and lasts for three to four hours, at expiration of which period the dose may be repeated if necessary.

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Litmopyrine, being freely soluble, passes at once through the stomach unchanged, and therefore unlike the insoluble acetyl-salicylic acid, which splits off its salicylic acid in the stomach. Litmopyrine never causes gastric irritation, nausea or loss of appetite. Litmopyrine has no harmful effect on the heart or kidneys, and does not cause ringing in the ears.

Bishop's Litmopyrine

is free from all the faults and defects of acetyl-salicylic acid, and is a much more efficient, reliable, and successful antipyretic, analgesic.

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Litmopyrine speedily allays the muscular and joint pains of Influenza, as well as of Rheumatic and Gouty Disorders, and promptly relieves headaches.

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A pure Cane Invert Sugar

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(trade mark)

FREE TO THE RETAIL CHEMIST.

Until further notice we will allow you **ONE BOTTLE** of **PETROLAGAR FREE** with each single order for **ONE DOZEN** ordered from your wholesaler.

8½% MORE PROFIT FOR YOU.

Petrolagar is an ethical product which never has been advertised to the public.

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You may have **ONE 8-oz. BOTTLE FREE** with 1 doz. 8-oz. size, any assortment,

OR
ONE 16-oz. BOTTLE FREE with 1 doz. 16-oz. size, any assortment
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All we want you to do is to have a package of 100 cigarettes on your counter and to give them away to your customers. It will help us of course, but we believe that it will help you too, and that your customers will regard it as a pleasing attention.

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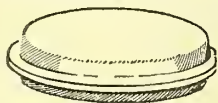
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SELLS FREELY AND READILY.

PAYS 50% ON OUTLAY.

An infallible remedy for

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P.A.T.A. doz. net
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GLOBEOL
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Jubol contains biliary extracts (whose stimulating action on the muscular coating of the intestine is well-known); and of the active principles of all the glands (the secretions of which assist in the process of intestinal digestion); the whole being associated with agar-agar and iodized fucus in order to facilitate the evacuation of hard matter. Retail price 3/- per Box. Wholesale price 28/6 doz.

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Globeol is composed of total extract of the blood serum, and of red corpuscles (after removal of all useless tissue from the latter). It also contains colloidal iron and manganese.

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Sinuberase is composed of super-active lactic ferments, associated with the protoplasm of beer-yeast and with the active principles of malt. It is a highly active agent, inasmuch as it combines the three kinds of ferments that act on special portions of the digestive tract.

Sinuberase ensures a healthy condition of the digestive tract; it prevents putrefaction, carries away toxins, cleanses the tongue and maintains the normal condition of the intestines. Retail price 3/- per Bottle. Wholesale price 28/6 doz.

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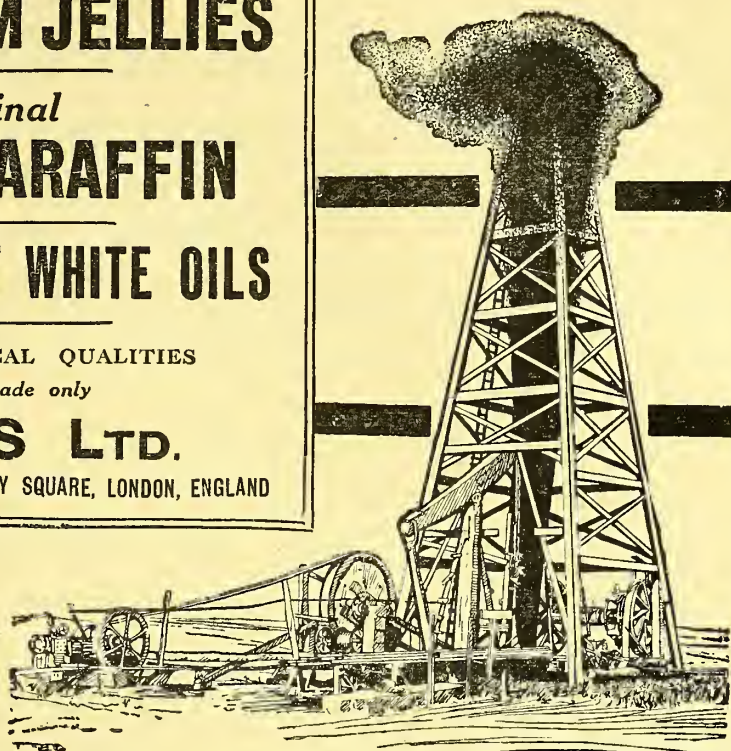
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If you appreciate quality of contents,
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We can satisfy you.

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Many Chemists now share in O-Cedar sales Polish



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Good "Turned" quality.

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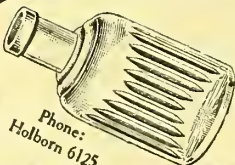
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Wood Bros. have made glass containers of many kinds for nearly a century: they have never produced a finer article in its way than this double-ended feeder. It is something which the pharmacist can sell with confidence and the mother use with satisfaction.

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Sulphur Tablets

Made from the finest sublimed* sulphur, and flavoured with Californian Orange, Raspberry or Lime juice. (Orange on open orders.)

14 lbs.	..	1/1 per lb.
28 lbs.	..	1/- "
56 lbs.	..	11d. "
112 lbs.	..	10d. "

Cartons at the rate of 400 per cwt. free.

Packed tins 4/- dozen.

Cartons (filled) 3/3 dozen.

New and attractive window display material is issued each season.

* "Sublimed Sulphur... for use internally or externally is preferred to precipitated."

Vide Martindale, 1924.



Sulphur, Sarsaparilla and Lime Juice Tablets

Sugar Coated, 4/9 dozen.
Bottles of 25,



Sulphur Cream Soap

A triple milled olive oil soap with an exceptionally high fat content. A generous percentage of Sulphur and Witch Hazel secure a preparation unrivalled for allaying irritation and soreness of the cuticle.

4/- dozen. 45/- gross.

Smart show outers with all orders; window streamer with gross lots.



Dog Soap

A splendid insecticide (wrapped)

3/6 dozen. 39/- gross.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO., Ltd.

BRIGHTON

Manufacturing Chemists,
Est. 1839.

ENGLAND

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C. 4

FEBRUARY 12, 1927

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE SUPPLY OF SUPPLEMENTS.

The clerical work in connection with the posting of spare copies of the Coloured Supplement week by week has increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to reorganise our system of distribution. Our readers will please note, therefore, that in future, instructions can be accepted for not more than six successive issues of the Supplement at a time, and that in every case the name and full postal address should be written on

Post Office Wrappers, Stamped One Penny, to ensure prompt delivery.

Loose stamps will not be accepted.

CLOSING FOR PRESS.

**MUST REACH US
NOT LATER THAN**

FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR
INSERTION IN THIS SUPPLEMENT

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: CITY 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation

1.—**EALING (Near).**—Working-class Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns exceed £2,500 per annum; gross profit over £900; double-fronted shop; stock and fixtures about £1,000; house sub-let to show small profit rental; lease 14 years to run; price £1,675, or near offer entertained.

2.—**ESSEX (Suburban).**—Cash Retail with N.H.I. Dispensing; very old established; returns last year £1,527; net profit £456; double-fronted, corner shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures £820; very good house; long garden; held on lease at moderate rental; price £1,150.

3.—**HOME COUNTY (Few Miles Out).**—Old-established Business; returns £2,100, with scope for increase under more energetic management; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; main house; price, £1,600; part of purchase money would be allowed to remain.

4.—**FINSBURY PARK (Near).**—For immediate disposal, through ill-health, medium-class Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing Business; returns about £2,400 at very good prices; double-fronted corner shop, with good working stock; ample living accommodation; garden; long lease; moderate rental; price, £1,650.

5.—**LONDON.**—Wholesale Proprietary Business, offering scope or considerable increase; returns last year, £1,608; 50 per cent. gross profit; very low rent; price, to include goodwill, recipes, stock, plant, office equipment, etc., £400.

6.—**BORDERS OF CITY.**—Cash Retail Business in busy shopping thoroughfare; returns £44 weekly; attractive shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures, £1,000; held on lease at moderate rental; price £1,250, or valuation terms entertained.

7.—**HOME COUNTY.**—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, £14 weekly, with scope for increase; lock-up pharmacy; held on lease; rent, 10s. weekly; population 2,000; moposed; price £275.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

8.—**SALOP.**—Country Retail Business; established many years; returns £3,200; net profit exceeds £600; double-fronted shop; very good house; would sell property for £1,250, or grant lease at rental of £80; price of business, £2,000.

9.—**KENT.**—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, 1926, £2,033; net profit £552; chartered accountant's figures; comfortable house; lease 17 years to run; rent £40; valuation terms or lump sum offer entertained.

10.—**ESSEX HEALTH RESORT.**—Well-established Business; Retail, Dispensing and Photographic; situation near sea front; returns £3,400; gross profit 35 per cent.; nicely-fitted shop and comfortable residence; price about £2,500.

11.—**BOURNEMOUTH (Near).**—Family, Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £2,000, at good prices; attractive pharmacy, fitted in oak and well stocked; convenient residence; held on lease; no near opposition; price to be arranged.

12.—**DORSET.**—Cash Drug and Photographic Stores; returns £26 to £30 weekly at good prices; double-fronted corner shop; stock and fixtures estimated by vendor at about £700; new lease will be granted, or freehold may be purchased; price of business £1,000.

13.—**MIDDLESEX (Death Vacancy).**—General Retail Business in good-class town near London; returns £1,200 to £1,400; double-fronted shop; executors prefer to sell business and property together; very good house and garden. Further details on application.

14.—**MANCHESTER.**—Working-class Retail with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns, under management, £1,500 (about), at usual prices; single-fronted corner shop; convenient house; rent £60 per annum; rates £20; price £750.

Valuations for Stocktaking

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such service.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

The Association of Mnfgr. Chemists

— LIMITED —

Business Agency Transfer & Valuation Department.

Head Offices—

Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London,

E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool).

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant & Valuer, Phone: City 1261-2-3

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—MANCHESTER SUBURB.—Old-established Business in busy suburb; well fitted and stocked; corner position; good house; on lease; returns £700-£1,000, all cash; rent £50 p.a.; let off 14s. 6d. p.w.; price for quick sale £500 all at, or nearest offer. (74)

2.—NORTHUMBERLAND.—Recently-established Cash Pharmacy, with Kodak Agency; average takings £15 15s. per week, which could be considerably increased by energetic qualified man; lock-up shop, rent 5s. per week, house attached; price for goodwill and fixtures, £275; stock to suit purchaser; offers invited. (36)

3.—ALFRETON, DERBYS.—Old-established Business, held on lease, 7 years to run; rent £50 p.a.; returns over £2,000 p.a.; premises on main road, and consist of shop, large house, 4 outside warehouses and garage; proprietor devoting his time to optical business; price £1,500 all in, or £1,300 without optics; exceedingly good opportunity for energetic Chemist; well worth investigation. (84)

4.—YORKS.—£900 will purchase large double-fronted Shop with Warehouse attached on lease, with 9 years to run; returns £25 per week, nearly all cash; stock about £500; rent £50. Further particulars on application. (60)

5.—YORKS.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business in busy town; double-fronted shop with house attached in main road; returns £35 per week, all cash; stock about £700; Kodak Agency; price £850. Further particulars on application. (71)

6.—GRIMSBY.—£1,000 will be accepted for an old-established Business, freehold, taking £25 a week, all cash; house, shop, warehouse and cellar; stock amounts to approximately £200; death vacancy. Write for further particulars and order to view. (75)

7.—CHESTERFIELD.—Old-established, double-fronted shop, 3 warehouses, house, 6 rooms and cellars; lease can be obtained; returns £34 per week, practically all cash; stock £700; fixtures, fittings and goodwill £550; price for quick sale £1,100. (65)

8.—TO CLOSE A TRUST. — SALFORD. — Old-established corner Shop, with 3 large windows and large house, part of which could be sub-let; rent, £120 p.a.; returns, £2,000, all cash; price for goodwill, £300; stock and fixtures, about £900; well worth inspection; write for further particulars. (81)

9.—SUFFOLK.—Old-established good-class Dispensing and Optical Business on lease, 16 years to run, at £100 p.a.; good corner position; large well-fitted windows; returns, £44 per week; stock about £900; good house attached, dining room, drawing room, 6 bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen; vendor has good reasons for disposal; offers invited; fullest particulars on application.

10.—LIVERPOOL.—Old-established high-class Dispensing and Family Business, with valuable Proprietary in connection therewith; returns over £2,000 at approximately 62% gross profit; premises held on lease, of which 12 years is to run at a rental of £180 p.a., rising to £200, with possibility of renewal for further period. Full particulars will be sent on application. (51)

11.—LIVERPOOL.—Wholesale Manufacturing Chemist's (principally packed goods); established 7 years; turnover £5,000 per annum, improving; lease 9 years to run at £150 per annum; commodious premises and well adapted, including own printing plant; stock, plant and machinery, about £2,750. Offers invited. Thorough inspection given.

12.—FOLKESTONE.—Small modern Pharmacy, recently established; easily worked; no near opposition; on lease, 18 years to run, at a rental of £45 per annum; rates £12; stock about £400; fixtures, £200; returns, £20 per week; N.H.I. average 100 per month; nicely situated; cash price for quick sale, £800. Further particulars on application. (95)

13.—LONDON, S.E.—Drug Stores, situate in busy thoroughfare; on lease, seven years to run, at a rental of £80 per annum; rooms above shop let off at 21s. 6d. per week; returns last year, £950; could be considerably increased (at present under management); price £450, or near offer. Further particulars on application. (94)

Stocktaking and Valuation of Businesses undertaken at moderate inclusive fee. Chemists are invited to consult us in respect of their requirements in connection with sale or purchase of businesses. Chemists in the North are requested to communicate with our Liverpool Offices.

BERDOE & FISH

WILLIAM S. FISH.

VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS.

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

(one minute from 'St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations')

1.—SALOP.—Good Family Retail, Dispensing, with Photo Agricultural, in busy market town; returns £3,200; net profit £600; audited accounts; good house; heavy stock; price £2,000.

2.—BOURNEMOUTH (Near).—Good middle-class Cash Retail main road position; returns, £2,000, increasing; modern pharmacy, with house available; well stocked; price £1,200 cash.

3.—BEDS.—Sound light Retail Business, in busy town, growing district; returns, £1,900; audited books; low rent; lock shop, fully stocked; ill-health necessitates selling; price, £1,500 valuation terms arranged.

4.—YORKS.—Light Cash Retail; under unqualified owner neglected; returns £1,287; plenty of scope; main road position rapidly growing district; low rent; small house; price £750 recommended.

5.—LANCS.—Medium-class light Retail, with Photo trade, busy industrial town; returns, £1,200; net profit, £300; double fronted shop, with small house; price £800, or near offer; little more than valuation.

6.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Light Retail and Prescribing, with N.H.I., in large town; has been neglected; present returns average £17 weekly; scope for increase; low rent; on lease; comfortable house; illness cause of selling; price £450.

7.—LONDON, S.E.—Good middle-class Suburban Business returns average £44 weekly; scope for increase; low rent; good reasons for selling; price £1,000; worth attention.

8.—LONDON, N. (few miles out).—Working-class Cash Retail with N.H.I.; returns about £850; rent only £35, on lease; small house attached; stock and fixtures worth £600; price £700, offer.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

May we suggest you a price for doing this important work Stocktaking, to be of real use, should be done thoroughly, and with our experienced and expert staff we are able to guarantee this, at the same time carrying out the work quickly and without upsetting the general routine of business. We are now booking dates for February and onwards.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Telephone: 0651 Museum

ERNEST J. GEORGE

Can offer the following, all well investigated:

SOUTH COAST	-	-	-	£2,100
LONDON, W.	-	-	-	£1,675
BIRMINGHAM (Suburban)	-	-	-	£1,750
BRECONSHIRE	-	-	-	£1,300
MIDLANDS (Drug Store)	-	-	-	£250 & £500

3 St. Paul's Close, WALSALL

Telephone - - 774.

APPOINTMENTS.

CITY OF CARDIFF EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal - - - Charles Coles, B.Sc.(Lond.).

THE services of a full-time Assistant Lecturer in Pharmacology will be required from May 1 next in connection with the Welsh College of Pharmacy, a Department of the Technical College.

Candidates should possess the Ph.C. qualification or its equivalent.

Salary payable according to Burnham Award.

Applications, on foolscap paper, stating age, full qualification, teaching and other experience, and giving copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should reach the Principal (from whom further particulars may be obtained) on or before Saturday, 19th February, 1922.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a Medical Examination by the Authority's Medical Examiner for Teachers at Cardiff before commencing duties, and to contribute under the Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1925.

JOHN J. JACKSON, Director of Education, City Hall, Cardiff.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

or 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

BIRMINGHAM.—Pharmacy for Sale; living accommodation and long lease; average takings from 1922 to 1925 about £100; at present under management; sales profitable; good stock; Optics just started and developing; good reasons for disposal. Apply 132/32, Office of this Paper.

VERPOOL.—Old-established Business in high-class neighbourhood; average turnover last three years £2,750; little stock; good stock, good dwelling house; price for business and good property, £3,200; full particulars to genuine inquirers. 4, Office of this Paper.

LANCHESTER (near).—Sound, well-fitted and stocked Pharmacy, with Photgraphy, in densely-populated district; excellent living accommodation; lease can be arranged; genuine bargain for Pharmacist ready for immediate opportunity, with prospects; owner has other interests. Full particulars to principals only; price, £795 for quick disposal. 134/30, Office of this Paper.

NEAR BIRMINGHAM.—Drug Stores, with Household Furniture, large shop, well stocked saleable goods, good corner main road; splendid opportunity for N.H.I.; also Photgraphy; receipts last year £800; could be trebled under new management; large house, private entrance, electric light; rent £40; bargain, for quick sale, all at £650. 134/2, Office of this Paper.

EDINBURGH.—Owing to the recent death of Mr. A. J. Clark the old-established Chemist's Business carried on by him 94 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, is offered for immediate sale; the shop is a very suitable one, occupies a most desirable position, and must also be purchased; stock, fittings and goodwill estimated at £2,000 and the value of the premises at £1,300. Offers are invited for a lump sum, or stock and fittings at valuation, with a sum for the property and goodwill. These offers to be lodged not later than Wednesday, February 23, 1927. G. S. G. Strachan, W.S., 50 Queen Street, Edinburgh, from whom further particulars may be had.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—Rapidly developing country town; well-fitted Shop; six living rooms, good garden; lease at moderate rent; price £750, or near offer; ill-health sale. Weston, Agent, 10 Sutherland Avenue, W.9.

INDUSTRIAL area near residential part of town, North Midlands, Cash Retail and Dispensing Business; commodious shop, well fitted and stocked; Wine Licence; on lease, low rental; living accommodation; could be let off if desired; returns, £100 per week; N.H.I. 10,000 annually; goodwill, £175; stock fixtures at valuation. 134/11, Office of this Paper.

NEGLECTED Business for Sale in a good position, main road; well fitted; turnover £1,000; can be greatly increased; plenty of scope for one with limited capital; also a larger business, which is a safe investment for a man with £3,000. 134/9, Office of this Paper.

WINE Country Business in market town one hour from London; modern double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; good use and garden, on lease; Kodak Agency and full Wine licence; details on receipt of banker's reference; price, £1,350. 135/36, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACY for Sale in new and thickly populated suburb near London, Surrey, building fast all around, new freehold premises, electric light, grand opportunity for an energetic man; price, £1,600, including new freehold premises, fittings, etc.; splendid living accommodation, garden, etc.; at present under management. 135/1, Office of this Paper.

YADIL Exclusive Rights for United States, Canada and Newfoundland for sale, including Trade-mark, Formulae, and processes of all Medical and Veterinary Yadil Preparations, by the inventor of Yadil Antiseptic, and exclusive owner of above rights. Would suit admirably British firm with manufacturing facilities in the United States. After purchase seller will indicate improved plant for making Yadil concentrate and a new method of extracting allyl sulphide from garlic. Alex. Clement, 132/7, Office of this Paper.

275 PURCHASES a small sound Business; good stock; lock-up, main road, E.C. district; position alone worth the money. Particulars from "Statim," 134/12, Office of this Paper.

APARTMENTS.

COMFORTABLE and cheerful Home for two Assistants in quiet road near buses and tube; convenient City and West-end; terms moderate; two others in residence; highly recommended; don't overlook. Mrs. Price, 23 St. James' Square, Holland Park.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Re Cohen & Cambridge, Ltd., and other Estates.

B. NORMAN & SON

will Sell by Auction at their Sale Rooms,
5 Little Britain (close to G.P.O.), London, E.C.1.

WEDNESDAY NEXT at 12.30 p.m.,

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' FITTINGS and SHOWCASES, including Dispensing Counters and Screens, Druggists' Labelled Nests of Drawers, Wall Fittings and Recess Mirrors, Chemists' and Perfumers' Mirror-lined and other Wall Showcases, Counters with slope fronts and mirrored doors at back, all plate-glass Counters and Silent Salesmen and Centre Showcases, plate-glass Shelves, Cash Desks and Tills, Office Furniture, Safes, Typewriters, Linoleum, Chairs, etc.

On view day prior. Catalogues of the Auctioneers as above. Telephone: Central 6463 (2 lines).

BUSINESSES WANTED.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH are in immediate want of Businesses, and vendors will find it to their advantage to correspond with us, we having at the present time a large number of genuine cash buyers with from £700 to £4,000 at command, and ready to take over at once; private registers kept, and strict privacy assured. Valuation Offices: 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

REQUIRED, a Retail Business which promises a good living; price up to £1,500 or £2,000. Please give rent, rates, turnover and value of stock and fixtures. 134/90, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

ADVERTISER, owning a growing Wholesale and Retail Business in the South of England, is prepared to take into Partnership a qualified Chemist, male or female, who can take complete charge of Retail Department; capital required for half-share about £2,300; fullest investigations both sides. 132/21, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, an active Partner for small Pharmacy or Drug Store (or willing to sell), situated in a populous mining district, South Wales; no opposition; semi-lock-up shop; good window; well stocked; a sure living; fullest investigation. 97/318, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, fully qualified Chemist and Druggist to take entire charge; to invest half-share in new business; salary to be arranged and half profits; premises already found; advertiser would invest same amount. "G. F. F." 117 Camberwell Road, S.E.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Re H. G. Slayter, M.P.S., deceased, of 98 Waterford Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person having a Claim against the Estate must furnish proof of claim to the undersigned not later than Saturday, February 26, 1927, after which date no claim can be considered. F. C. Pike, Administrator, 633 King's Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

FOR SALE.

COUNTER Case, mahogany, 7 ft. x 22 in. x 9 in., 3 drop backs mirrored; 12 ft. Mahogany Drug Fitting, 9 ft. high, 52 drawers, glass knobs, labelled, five shelves, three sections, poison cupboard, lockers, good condition; 12 ft. Counter, fronted glass cases. Write 110 Upper Tooting Road, S.W.17.

FOR SALE.—Shelving, 14 ft. 9 in., over 60 drawers with glass labels and knobs, and five lockers; four Wall Cases, 5 ft. x 2 ft. x 6 in. over, four cases, 2 ft. 4 in. x 2 ft. x 11 in., with display top; Counter, 10 ft. long, five cupboards in front, glass doors, and 37 drawers behind; Silent Salesman, counter case 5 ft. 10 in. x 1 ft. 11 in. x 3 ft., mirror, sliding back, polished floor, Cabriole legs, two shaped glass shelves; Silent Salesman, case 6 ft. x 2 ft. x 3 ft. 5 in., mirrors bottom, three glass doors in back and three drawers in base; Avery's 2 lbs. Scales; Avery's Weighing Machine; two Hanging Carboys; two large Specie Jars; two O'Brien's Tills; three Window Enclosures, 10 ft. long; one Window Enclosure, 29 ft. long, with excellent parquet floor; Dispensing Counter, 7 ft. 3 in. long, six cases at front, drawers and shelving behind; Standards, Brackets, Pedestals, Shelves, Mirrors, and Shop Rounds; all excellent and cheap. G. Pattison, 70 Station Parade, Harrogate.

MASSON Seeley Sign Printer, with two extra sets of type; in perfect condition and very little used; cost £27; will accept £13 10s. Tranmer, 42 High Street, Smetwick.

AGENCIES.

Central Service Bureau (Licensed by L.C.C.)

23 Devereux Court, ESSEX ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

DISPENSERS, Chemists, and Chemists' Assistants, qualified and unqualified, required for temporary and permanent posts in Town and Country. No registration fee.

CHEMISTS and Doctors, do you require assistants or dispensers qualified or unqualified, for temporary or permanent posts? No charge to Employers. Write, call, or phone: CITY 2650.

A QUALIFIED Pharmacist, thoroughly conversant with the Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade, would undertake Agency for English or foreign concern. 97/344, Office of this Paper.

NORWAY.—Agencies wanted; energetic and well introduced. Claussen & Scheel, Tødbodgt. 40, Oslo.

WANTED, names of Manufacturers' Agents able to represent effectively line of French Soaps, Perfumery, etc.; payment, part expenses and commission. Please state present connections and area of operations. 97/346, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES TO LET.

EASTBOURNE.—A particularly fine opening for a Chemist in one of the finest central positions of this well-to-do town; practically no competition; premises adjoining are in occupation of leading restaurateurs, furriers and costumiers, while overhead is a block of 25 spacious residential flats; a long lease will be granted on a bright lofty shop at a moderate rent to an approved tenant. Apply Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden, 27 Maddox Street, W.1.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Manager required immediately; single; good Counterman and Window-dresser; permanency with good prospects to the right man. 132/23, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Junior Assistant wanted at once; must be good Dispenser, have knowledge of Photography, Developing and Printing, and used to quick Counter trade. Give references and state salary required to H. M. Tranmer, 42 High Street, Smethwick.

BRIGHTON.—Manager, qualified, required for good-class business in centre of town; scope for energetic man; permanency; highest references. Give full particulars of references, salary, and photo if possible, in first letter. 97/340, Office of this Paper.

HERTS.—Lady Assistant (qualified), with Counter experience, for good-class Mixed Business; experience in Window-dressing and knowledge of Photographics desirable. Apply 134/20, Office of this Paper.

ILFORD.—Manager required immediately for good-class Retail, with Photography; must be steady and energetic, and have had good experience as a manager. Please give full details of experience, age, height, salary, references, when disengaged, etc. "Chemist," 24 Melbourne Road, Ilford.

IPSWICH.—Qualified Assistant wanted, with good experience; must have thorough knowledge of Photographic Salesmanship. State age, height, salary, experience, with reference, enclosing photo. Symonds, Chemist, Ipswich.

LONDON (artisan district).—An exceptional opening occurs for a young married qualified Manager; to a real live man of integrity an interest in the profits is offered, plus house free of rent and rates. 132/230, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Qualified Assistant, one used to a brisk Retail with N.H.I. Dispensing; another assistant kept. Please give full particulars of experience, names of references, when disengaged, age and salary required. Apply (letter only) "Chemist," 37 Sydenham Road, Stoke Newington, N.16.

LONDON.—Qualified Manager, also Qualified Assistant, view to Managership. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, also stating age, height, salary required and when at liberty. 135/16, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Junior (gentleman), about 21, required immediately for small business (no dispensing); must be Counterman and Window-dresser. Apply, personally, Le Penton Street, Pentonville Road, N.1.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent qualified Assistant for a good-class Family and Dispensing business outdoors; permanency. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, age, height, experience, salary required, and when disengaged, to J. W. Rumsey & Son, 535 Lordship Lane, S.E.22.

MANCHESTER (Vacant about March 21).—Qualified Man (married) for new Branch; good living accommodation; quick, reliable Dispenser, good knowledge Photography, Window-dressing. State age, salary, experience, first letter enclosing photograph, copy two last testimonials; Scotsman 132/3, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Qualified male Assistant; Counter and Dispensing; permanency; good prospects. All particulars 132/30, Office of this Paper.

N. WALES.—Manager, qualified, for branch in mountain district; healthy and picturesque neighbourhood; French spoken preferred, but not essential. Apply, with full particulars to L. Rowland & Co., Chemists, Wrexham.

S.E. DISTRICT.—Wanted, at once, a qualified Assistant (married) to good-class suburban business, who has a knowledge of Photographics. State salary required, age, height and references. 132/14, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHEAST-ON-SEA.—Early in March, young unqualified Junior, single, for good-class Dispensing and brisk Counter trade in large busy Pharmacy; capable Window-dresser; permanency. State age, experience, salary required; photo; view in London on Wednesday. 131/19, Office of this Paper.

WEST-END.—A qualified, experienced Assistant; must have thorough knowledge of Continental and American Photographics; one speaking French preferred. Kindly reply full particulars, including age, height, and salary required. 132/140, Office of this Paper.

WINDSOR.—Junior Assistant, unqualified, lady or gentleman required for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; photographic experience an advantage. Please state age, height, experience and salary required, enclosing photo if convenient. J. J. Pickering, Wood's Pharmacy, Windsor.

BUYER required to take charge of department dealing with all Sundries (Retail); must be thoroughly experienced and used to handling all kinds of Toilet and Drug Accessories. Details of age, experience and salary required to 97/336, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE all-round Assistant wanted for March 1; must be trustworthy and experienced; S.W. district. P.C.B. 89, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER, lady or gentleman, required immediately; Doctor in Holloway, North London; previous experience essential. State age, experience, and salary required. 132/1, Office of this Paper.

FULLY-QUALIFIED Man to take important position in progressive department (North London district); good prospects for the right man. Send details of age, experience, salary required to 97/337, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR or Improver for Goodmayes required immediately for a good-class business, with Photographic trade (industrial and P.). Please give details of experience, age, height, when disengaged to "Chemist," 23 Craubrook Road, Ilford.

LADY Assistant required immediately for good-class business in residential district, 23 miles from London; good dispenser, with knowledge of Retail. Apply, giving full particulars of age, experience, salary required, and when at liberty. C. Gilling, Chemist, Sunningdale, Berks.

LADY Surgical Assistant required, thoroughly experienced in elastic hosiery and belts; sound business knowledge essential. Apply personally, or by letter, to Staff Manager, Harr Ltd., 44 Hans Crescent, S.W.

MESSRS. SAVORY & MOORE, 1 Lancaster Gate, W., shortly have a vacancy for a Qualified Assistant with a Dispensing experience. Please apply, giving full particulars to the Manager, J. T. Sambrook, Ph.C.

QUALIFIED lady wanted for branch business. F. Guttridge, 107 High Street, Ashford, Kent.

QUALIFIED Assistant for light country market town business. Apply 97/332, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist wanted to take charge of a branch; one with Optical knowledge preferred. Give particulars in first letter. Apply Secretary, 86 Victor Street, Grimsby.

LIFIED Dispenser in high-class business, accustomed to quick and accurate work; permanency. Age, height, photo calls in first letter to Davies, John & Aspell, Bath.

LIFIED.—Young Assistant required in good-class Dispensing business; male; one just qualified would suit. Full particulars to Manager, Edwards & Son, Chemists, Godalming.

LIFIED Manager for Branch Shop in industrial district of Monmouthshire; convenient and comfortable house proposed prospects for suitable man. Apply, with full particulars, to T. H. Prichard, Ashcombe Pharmacy, Weston-super-

LIFIED Chemist wanted for Drug Stores; forming limited company; 10 miles Manchester; working-class district; take in cleaning; worker without "swank" wanted; outdoors. Salary, wage required, etc., 134/29, Office of this Paper.

UALIFIED lady Assistant able to Dispense and good at counter. State age, salary, and references to W. H. Gars, Market Street, Hoylake, Cheshire.

NTED, immediately, young qualified man to manage branch. Send photo, particulars, and copy of references to Mr. H. J. Gratte & Son, 55 Commercial Road, Newport.

NTED, immediately, experienced, qualified Assistant; sound knowledge Paints, Oils, Colours, Drysaltery, etc. Chemists, West Street, Sheffield.

NTED, Chemist-Optician, with both qualifications, Eastern Counties, Surgical and Photographic knowledge a recommendation, to take active management under principal. Send particulars as to experience, salary, etc. 133/32, Office of this Paper.

NTED to commence February 28, young Qualified Assistant. Full particulars first letter. Fields, Chemist, York.

NTED, Lady Dispenser and Book-keeper. State salary required and full particulars to Dr. Garrett, Eastleigh.

NG qualified Assistant for busy cash business in London required immediately. State age, experience, salary and P.C.B. 89/32, Office of this Paper.

NG Lady of good appearance and address for Counter Clerk and to assist in Dispensary; age about 25. Give full particulars, stating salary, etc., and enclose photo, to Hy. Jack-armacist, Newark.

WHOLESALE.

AND.—Two progressive London Manufacturing Houses require the all-time services of a Representative to further already good connection in Packed Goods, Toilet and Chemical Preparations, and Druggists' Sundries; own car; full particulars in first letter; principal proposes visit-fact or Duhlin for decision. 132/11, Office of this Paper.

STANT wanted for Surgical Instrument Department. Apply, with usual particulars, to Philip Harris & Co. (1913), 44 Edmund Street, Birmingham.

ING Clerk required for Chemists' Sundries; previous experience as such essential; initial wages £5. Mention, in confidence, age, particulars of appointments, including reasons for and dates of leaving, and duration of each. Office of this Paper.

ICE Typist (junior) required; knowledge of the Trade an advantage; must be quick at figures. State age, experience and salary required. P.C.B. 1/5, Office of this Paper.

OR Clerk required by London firm of Wholesale Druggists; must be able to operate typewriter and understand doctors' and chemists' orders. State usual particulars. 89/370, Office of this Paper.

ORATORY Manager (qualified) required by a London firm of Manufacturing Druggists; able to supervise the culture of Pharmaceuticals, Galenicals, Ointments, etc., for and export; a good organiser and able to control staff. State previous experience, age and salary required. 89/37, Office of this Paper.

Representative wanted for progressive Scottish Sundries house; one with connection preferred. Apply with full particulars in first instance. 97/334, Office of this Paper.

UFACTURERS of Lavatory Cleaning Powder require representatives calling on Chemists in London and elsewhere on a commission basis; to men showing selling ability and inclination towards travelling expenses or a small salary paid. Full particulars, stating lines carried and territory, in first instance, to 130/132 Southwark Street, London.

MANUFACTURERS of high quality Saloon and Toilet Specialties require Travellers for new territory; first-class men, with established sound connections only. State terms required and full particulars in first letter. 133/37, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Young qualified Chemist, not over 27 years of age, required by a London Pharmaceutical House as a Representative; previous travelling experience is not necessary. Full particulars as to age, experience, etc., to 97/329, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted at once to call on Chemists and Photographers in Yorks, Lancs, etc., for Wholesale House representing all English and Continental makers; must have thorough knowledge of the trade. Send fullest details of experience and references to 97/335, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required, with good connections amongst Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores in London and provinces, to carry fashionable article as additional line; generous commission. Apply P.C.B. 88/16, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES, with established connections, required for London, Lancashire and Yorkshire, by firm specialising in Packed Drugs, Ointments, and Toilet Preparations; liberal commission basis. 132/24, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted, carrying other lines, calling on Chemists, etc., to push a Foot Paste (for corns, seps, callouses, etc.); attractively packed; good profit; easy to sell; commission basis only. State ground covered and other firms represented to 132/31, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required; entirely new quick seller retailing 2s. 6d., trade 1s. 8d.; no competition; enormous market; exceptionally liberal commission terms; positive proof connection essential; competent salesmen can build up large permanent income. Write only and fully, "Rep," 4 Dollis Road, N.3.

REPRESENTATIVES, with sound connections among Chemists, Stores, etc., to carry competitive and attractive lines of Powder Puffs and Toilet Specialties as sole or additional lines; small salary and commission. References and full particulars to 97/338, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, for West-End establishment, an Assistant (male), with knowledge of Surgical Instruments and experienced in fitting trusses, belts, etc.; hours of work, 8.45 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday to 1 p.m. Write, giving full particulars of experience, age and salary required, to Box 646, Scells Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

SALESMAN, each county, to call on Chemists, Hairdressers; advertised line; commission first week; salary and expenses if successful. Write "Mr. George," 97/341, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wanted for novel Toilet Preparations; suitable also as side line. Write "A. L.," 132/29, Office of this Paper.

TRUSS and Surgical Hosiery Fitter wanted; must be fully experienced and a capable Salesman; permanency and good prospects for suitable applicant. Apply in first instance by letter, stating age, experience and salary. Applications treated with strictest confidence. Box 243, Harwood's Advt. Offices, 21 Warwick Lane, E.C.4.

WANTED, male Invoice Clerk for Wholesale Druggists; knowledge of trade absolutely essential. Apply "T. H.," 97/331, Office of this Paper.

WANTED by Manufacturing Chemists, for Tablet and Pill Department, a young man with experience of Granulating, Sugar Coating, Pill Making, and Machines, anxious to improve his knowledge with a view to becoming charge hand under the foreman of the department. Give full particulars, in strict confidence. 97/330, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIA AND FOREIGN.]

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—Qualified Assistant; age about 28; single; first-class experience and references; knowledge of Photography; 3 years' engagement; salary £30, £35 and £40 per month; second class passage paid out and home. Apply Messrs. John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., "Oxford Works," Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1.

FRANCE.—Wanted at once, Qualified Assistant. Send references and particulars to Pharmacie Anglaise, Beaulieu-sur-Mer, France.

KARACHI, INDIA.—Qualified Assistant required for British Pharmacy; age 24-27 years; 4 years' agreement; salary, first year, Rs.300 (including board and quarters); annual increments Rs.25 per month; second class passage paid out and home. Apply, with photo and copies of testimonials, "M. H.," 97/345, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Wanted, qualified Chemist for Johannesburg as Assistant; age 24-25. Apply Thomas Waide & Sons, Ltd., Kirkstall Road, Leeds.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Wholesale Sundries. Wanted, for situation in South Africa, an active intelligent young man; unmarried; 3 years' agreement; passage paid out; progressive salary, commencing £24 per month; must have had good Stock-keeping experience in Patents and Sundries with up-to-date firm otherwise useless replying. Letters only. Lennon, 12 Lafone Street, London, S.E.1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A.A.A.—MANAGER, experienced, qualified Chemist, for good-class business; energetic; good business man; reliable; excellent references. "Volens," 132/28, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—EXPERIENCED Unqualified Assistant, 33, desires situation in London or suburbs; good references; Windows, Counter, Photography, Dispensing. W. H. Hoggard, 80 Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.15.

A.A. EXPERIENCED Assistant or Locum; energetic; quick Dispenser and Counterman; reliable, trustworthy. "H.," 106 Newport Road, Cardiff.

A.—QUALIFIED, 30 years, seeks berth, Branch Manager, Senior; 14 years' varied London, provincial experience; well up in Photography, Prescribing, N.H.I.; quick busy trade; many years manager last berth. 134/13, Office of this Paper.

A CAPABLE unqualified Assistant, 31, desires change; excellent all-round experience, Dispensing, Window-dressing, Photography, etc.; progressive and keen worker. "Salesman," 10 New Abberley Street, Dudley.

A DISPENSER (Hall), woman, keen worker, seeks post; had charge Branch Surgery 3 years, Public Dispensary 10 years. "P. R. V.," 3 Golf Cottages, Lower Island, Whitstable.

A QUALIFIED Man, 22, tall, desires post in Yorkshire, Leeds-Bradford district preferred; experienced in high-class Dispensing and Counter, with Photography. H. Howard, 126 Attercliffe Common, Sheffield.

A YOUNG Gentleman, 23, just qualified, requires situation in a high-class Pharmacy; excellent references; seaside preferred. Groves, 3 Eton Road, Newport, Mon.

A CTIVE; disengaged; Manager or Locum: good all-round experience; elderly; salary £3 3s. "Qualified," 34 Kingscote Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.

A DVERTISER, with small income, desires position as unqualified Assistant; 20 years' experience in good-class Dispensing and Optics; age 40; can take charge if required; congenial surroundings more consideration than salary. 128/27, Office of this Paper.

A N experienced, qualified Chemist, 42, married, desires management; London or country; disengaged; conscientious worker; liberal salary. "Aspirin," 145 Cambridge Road, E.1.

A LL usual duties of Dispenser-Book-keeper undertaken by lady, now disengaged; 12 years' experience, Hospitals and private practice. "S. S. J. A.," 42 Broad Street, Banbury.

A PPRENTICESHIP desired for youth (18); passed Preliminary; preferably near City. P.C.B. 1/6, Office of this Paper.

A S Manager, Assistant; unqualified; London and provincial experience; Photography; Wholesale or Retail. "Cyrus," 91 Harvist Road, N.W.6.

A S thorough good experienced Assistant; quick Insurance Dispenser, Counter, smart Salesman. "G.," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

A SSISTANT; 22; unqualified; Dispensing, Counter, Photo., etc.; well recommended; Liverpool or Manchester preferred, not essential. "H. E.," Coedpoeth, Wrexham.

A SSISTANT and Dispenser; all-round; experienced; mid-aged; single; unqualified. "Statim," c/o Miss Wills, "The Buttway," Cliffe-at-Hoo, Rochester, Kent.

A SSISTANT or Manager (referred Subject Part II); Dispensing, Photography, Counter and Windows; 14 years' experience; excellent references. Solomon, "The Cedars," Brixton, Devon.

A SSISTANT, age 22, six years' Retail experience, desirous of position as Junior in good-class business; excellent references. Apply "L. S.," 29 Hugh Street, Victoria, S.W.1.

A SSISTANT, experienced, 35, unqualified, desires post; London preferred; Counter, Dispensing, Window-dressing, Photography; can take charge; excellent references. 134/15, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT or Manager; qualified; best experience, Dispensing, Counter and Photographic; moderate salary; now engaged; London or 20 miles radius. 135/6, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT-MANAGER; energetic; good Salesman, Dispensing, varied experience, including Shipping, Agricultural, moderate salary; unregistered. "Pharmacist," 78 Derby Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

A T liberty; Pharmacist, experienced; Locum or permanent whole or part-time; moderate salary. "Chemist," Western Road, Ealing, W.5.

B IRMINGHAM.—Wanted position as Junior or Improver; 3 years' practical experience. Reply F. Lewis, G.P. Birmingham.

C APABLE lady requires position as Housekeeper; willing to help in business if required. 134/19, Office of this Paper.

C HEMIST-OPTICIAN, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., desires post, vicariously in London or South; salary and commission; own apparatus. 135/13, Office of this Paper.

D ISENGAGED.—Young lady (Hall qualification), experienced; good references, desires post, London or suburbs. 135/13, Office of this Paper.

D ISPENSER; woman; qualified; experience—Surgery, routine care of Instruments, Book-keeping; free February Royston, 17 Tavistock Terrace, N.19.

D ISPENSING and Counter; unqualified; Retail or Wholesale permanency; 30 years' experience; 19 last situation; 133/30, Office of this Paper.

E XPERIENCED, all-round, qualified Chemist requires management or good position of responsibility; age 41; 18 years' West-End and France, 2 years' good-class suburbs; fluent French and German; disengaged through change of proprietorship. Griffiths, 35 The Broadway, N.21.

G RIMSBY OR DISTRICT.—Gentleman, 40, just disposed of own business, desires part-time or Locum; Dispensing Counter; experienced in all branches; moderate salary. "Wood," Queen's Parade, Cleethorpes.

J UNIOR, 19; Dispensing, Counter, Photographic, Window-dressing; recommended; 23 years' experience; London district. McCarthy, 31 Woodfield Road, Paddington, W.9.

J UNIOR Assistant seeks post; good all-round experience; excellent references; London or suburbs preferred; now disengaged. 134/38, Office of this Paper.

L ADY Dispenser, qualified (Hall), 3 years' experience, desires post in London or South Coast; Doctor preferred. Apply "H.," "Sea Murmur," Paris Road, Paignton.

L ADY Dispenser, age 26, wants post in London; fully qualified (degrees, Hall); has had 8 years' practical experience as two Doctors; knowledge of Book-keeping and ordering drugs well up in First-Aid; good knowledge of N.H.I. work and of instruments. Reply 42 Grove End Road, St. John's W. N.W.8.

L ADY Dispenser (Hall) requires evening work; 12 years' experience; City or S.E. district. "G. M. H.," 52 Carleton Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

L ADY Dispenser, qualified (Hall), requires position; Manchester or district. Apply "Roseleigh," Norman Road, Sale, Cheshire.

L ADY Dispenser-Book-keeper (Hall Certificate) desires position with Doctor; experience in a large practice; country preferred; would learn to drive car. 134/16, Office of this Paper.

L ADY Dispenser, qualified (Hall), requires position; whole or part time. 134/28, Office of this Paper.

L OCUM; disengaged 14th inst.; thoroughly competent, reliable, experienced; town or country; terms reasonable. "Santabara," 239 Camberwell New Road, S.E.5.

L ONDON OR NEAR.—Assistant, unqualified, desires post; sober and trustworthy; 8 years' first-class experience in every branch of the profession. Fowler, Gresley House, High Street, Barry, Glamorgan.

AGER, 29, Scots, desires permanency; excellent references; wide experience; of good address and not afraid of Full particulars from "P. R. D.," Braemar, Adele Street, well.

AGER, with exceptional experience in West-End of London, seeks engagement in good-class Pharmacy; excellent references. 97/342, Office of this Paper.

INGHAM or Midland Town.—Qualified, 23, tall, energetic, capable, experienced, desires post as Manager or not; disengaged in a month. Full particulars, "M.P.S.," Kers Road, Firth Park, Sheffield.

MACIST, 28, single, present Manager, desires a position of ultimate view of purchase; good worker; varied experience. 132/33, Office of this Paper.

LIFIED; 24; accustomed to quick middle-class business; capable of taking charge; keen, energetic, reliable and rhythmic; S.W. district preferred. Miss Stallworthy, 152 Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.11.

LIFIED, 22½, desires post as Manager or Assistant; Tynedale district preferred; good all-round experience in Countering, Photography, Windows, etc.; reliable, trustworthy conscientious; excellent references. "M.P.S.," 17 Blagdon South Shields.

LIFIED lady Dispenser, thoroughly experienced, good book-keeper, well recommended, seeks post with Doctor, or Institution. 135/20, Office of this Paper.

LIFIED Assistant seeks position as Manager or with view of succession; first-class experience and references. 133/38, Office of this Paper.

ABLE Manager or Senior; qualified; thorough London and provincial experience in general Countering, Dispensing and Photography; expert Window-dresser; 3 years' firm; seeking change; free March 7; age 26 years; 133/40, Office of this Paper.

ND in command, Partner, proprietor's right hand man, successor; capable, sound, trustworthy; qualified; untiring; scope for making, selling, displays; £500 cash; in office. "Athlene," 23 Wormholt Road, W.12.

28, requires Managership or Assistantship; house preferred; please state salary; view succession considered. Constitution Hill, Norwich.

H OF ENGLAND.—Unqualified male Assistant, 21, thoroughly trained, desires post in high-class Dispensing agency. 131/20, Office of this Paper.

ENT (experienced) requires Saturday work in London; capacity. Barker, c/o 190 Clapham Road, S.W.

UALIFIED; 45; North or Midlands preferred, but not essential. "Chemicus," 94 East Dulwich Road, Goose S.E.22.

UALIFIED, age 22, at liberty March 7, desires situation in good-class London Pharmacy; 4 years' apprenticeship months' London experience. For particulars apply W. 76 Townshend Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

UALIFIED Assistant; 18 years' experience; good-class dispensing and Counterhand; knowledge of Photography; left February 21; relief if required. S. Harris, 33 Waro Hertford, Herts.

NG lady, thoroughly experienced, requires Counter situation. "W. B.," 84 Verner Road, Sydenham.

WHOLESALE.

NDON Representative, many years' sound connection, own car, excellent credentials, desires first-class appointments, Drugs, Proprietary, Toilet. "Chemist," 133/39, Office of this Paper.

ERTISER, with twenty years' practical experience, seeks an opening with a well-known Wholesale Firm, with a view to establishing an Optical Department; thoroughly experienced in all branches of the Optic trade; energetic and good organising abilities. Reply to P.C.B. 84/32, Office of this Paper.

ERTISER, qualified Chemist, age 31, present Manager, retail, desires position with reputable Wholesale firm; good in and organiser. 133/34, Office of this Paper.

MIST-PHARMACIST, with Manufacturing experience, giving specialisation in Emulsions and Colloid Preparations, consider the manufacture and development of Proprietary pharmaceutical Preparations of this nature; only suitable offers considered. Apply P.C.B. 89/9, Office of this Paper.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

CHEMIST'S Assistant, age 22, 6 years' experience, desires progressive position in Wholesale House. Apply "A. L.," 29 Hugh Street, Victoria, S.W.1.

FULLY qualified Pharmacist, well acquainted in London, would represent good Wholesale firm. 97/343, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, age 25, at present in Retail, desires Clerical position in Wholesale House; studying for Inter. Corporation Accountants' Examination; moderate salary; energetic; ambitious. 132/13, Office of this Paper.

LADY desires post in Wholesale Showroom; 7 years' thorough Retail experience; age 24. Dicks, 13 Manse Road, N.16.

MAN, age 30, 15 years' experience Manufacturing Chemists, Tablet Maker, Sugar Coater, etc., desires change; accustomed to control; home or abroad. 135/9, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, 25, married, 10 years' Retail experience, at present Branch Manager, desires post with a reputable Wholesale firm in any capacity offering fair return for intelligent application to duty; to commence about August 1 next approximately (or earlier). 131/15, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, age 42, disposed of own business, own car, is desirous of representing first-class house in South of England; Drugs or Surgical; good appearance and address; moderate salary. 134/35, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, age 30, smart appearance and well educated, desires post with reputable Wholesale House, either indoors or as Representative. 135/14, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, Surgical Instruments, Dressings, etc.; Medical Men, Institutions; connection Eastern Counties, Midlands; would call any other ground. 135/7, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Wholesale and Retail Chemists, open to represent good house; salary or commission and expenses. 134/26, Office of this Paper.

WINDOW-DRESSER.—Assistant, 23, unqualified, 8 years' Retail experience, desires situation as Window-dresser to Wholesale firm; keen; energetic; good references. Stubbins, Corner House, Victoria Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

YOUNG, Qualified, Chemist-Optician, desires progressive position abroad. Advertiser has had several years' experience of high-class Pharmacy, including management. Capable refractionist and frame fitter. Can sail April or May. Offers to "F.S.M.C.," c/o Miss Stonell, 23 Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10s. for 60 words; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/.

McADAM & TUCKNISS, Stock and Share Brokers and Dealers, Westminster Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E.3. Established 1898. Telephone: Lee Green 0081. Shares for sale, free of commission (subject):—40 Allenbury "A" Pfs., 20s. 4½d.; 75 "C" Pfs., 20s. 1½d.; 150 7½ Prefd., 21s. 4½d.; 300 Brit. Celanese 10s. shares, 7s. 4½d.; 322 Lever 20% Prefd. Ord., 10s. 3d.; 160 7½ Pfs., 19s. 3d.; 300 8½ Pfs., 18s. 10½d.; 250 Sanitas Trust 10% Pfs., 20s. 9d. Wanted (subject):—Camwal Ord. and Pfs.

CHEMIST FITTINGS.—Complete Fittings in stock. Ranges of Drug Drawers with glass labels, shelving and lockers, Glass-fronted Counters, Dispensing Screens, Wall Cases, etc.; all made in sections which any local man can fix. Also Second-hand Fittings, Shop Rounds (ribbon and recess labels); Cash Tills from 15s. 6d.; Kwik-Sale Case, special Chemist design. G. MATTHEWS & SON, Chemist Fitters, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

Golden Glory Selling Points:

It enjoys the prestige of a famous old name—

It received more testimonials from illustrious artistes and famous beauties during the first month of its history than any other proprietary article has ever received—

It is attractively wrapped and packed—

It is beautiful when unwrapped—crystal clear and transparently golden—

It is delightfully perfumed—fits the hand—lathers freely in any water—

It beautifies the complexion—users have proved this and recommend Golden Glory to their friends.

Pears'

Golden Glory

The Golden Soap for Glorious Youth

A. & F. Pears Ltd., London, Soapmakers to Their Majesties the King and Queen

QC 57-8

All Unqualified Assistants, Dispensers and Apprentices
should join at once

THE NATIONAL UNION OF DRUG & CHEMICAL WORKERS
(Incorporating the National Association of Chemists' Assistants)

**BENEFITS: Trade Protection—Legal Aid—Unemployment
Benefit—Free Use of Employment Bureau**

Write for particulars:—ARTHUR J. GILLIAN, Gen. Sec.
149 Newington Causeway, LONDON, S.E.1

MAHOGANY FITTINGS.—14 ft. Drug Fitting, 48 drawers, 10 ft. Wall Case, 10 ft. glass front Serving Counter, 7 ft. and 6 ft. Dispensing Screens, Silent Salesman, 6 ft. high, 2 ft. x 21 in.; Wall Case, 6 ft. long, 7 ft. 6 in. high, 1 ft. deep; two nests Counter Drawers. Low prices to clear. **GEORGE COOK,** Chemists' Fitter, 27, Macclesfield Street, City Road, E.C.1.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, **RUDDUCK & CO.,** 262 Old Street, London, E.C.2.

SECOND-HAND Shop Fronts, Drug Fittings, cheap; also Glass Counters, Dispensing Screens, Silent Salesman Showcases, Glass Shelves for window display. 8 ft. long x 7 ft. 6 in. high x 10 in. deep on bottom and 7 in. deep on top part Chemist Wall Showcases; three in stock at very reasonable price. A. FARLEY & CO., 227 Old Street, E.C.2

SECOND-HAND 7 ft. 3 in. Mahogany Dispensing Screen, several Bow-front Silent Salesmen, also Plate-glass Counters, Mirror-lined Wall Cases in various lengths; one Wall Case, 8 ft. long, 7 ft. 6 in. high, two portions, 3 ft. x 13½ in. at bottom, 3 ft. 9 in. x 10 in. at top, 9 in. serving space. E. BERG, LTD., 336 Old Street, E.C.2.

£100.—Complete Set of Pharmacy Fittings, in mahogany or oak, comprising 10 ft. Drug Fitting, complete with drawers, lockers, cupboards, cornice and shelves; 8 ft. Counter, with glass cases in front; Perfume Case and Desk; 5 ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter; two Nests of Counter Drawers; 6 ft. Wall Showcase. Packed and f.o.r. Any adjustment in sizes made if required. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.,** 93 Old Street, London, E.C.1. Pharmacy Fitters for over a century.

£155.—MAGNIFICENT Set of Mahogany Chemist's fittings: 15 ft. Drug Fitting, with drawers, cup and lockers under and showcases, shelves, etc., over; 6 ft. Wall Case; 10 ft. glass fronted Counter with drawers at 4 ft. all-glass Counter; 6 ft. handsome Dispensing Screen counter, drawers and shelves at back; Perfume Case and 4 ft. bent plate-glass Counter Case; Check Till, 100 Rounds; all ready for immediate despatch and a great bargain. **PERCY R. E. JOSEPHS, 232/238 Bishopsgate (1st corner of Brushfield Street, London, E.C.2 (only ad 'Phone: Avenue 1194.**

ADVERTISERS wish to communicate with firms publishing Bleaching Powder to ½ and 1-lb. packets. **BOY SMITHS' AGENCY, LTD., 100 Fleet Street, E.C.4.**

LIMITED COMPANIES REGISTERED.

—I have now been engaged in this work over 20 years, so you may rely that my experience in Chemist and other Companies (I take all trades) is hard to beat. Most reasonable and inclusive fee. Advice free.—**A. B. SLACK, 15 Christ Church Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester.**

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

2d. per word: Minimum 2s.

FOR DISPOSAL.

OFFERS WANTED.—12 oz. Pulv. Gum Euphorbia, 14 oz. Coryoph. Savage, Manchester Road, Bradford.
ALLEN'S "COMMERCIAL ORGANIC ANALYSIS," (1909-1917), £4 10s. Ross, 131 North Hill, High London, N.6.

WANTED.

OPTICAL TRIAL CASE in good condition. State make, cost and price. Crossley, Dona Street, Stockport.
10-GALLON Steam Jacketted Copper Still and "Ideal" denser in good condition. 97/333, Office of this Paper.
GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapton, wants Pharmaceutical Books, including Pharmacopoeias, B.P.C., P.J.F., Optical Books.

RHEUMATISM



RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS
AND
ARTHRITIS DEFORMANS

The premier treatment for these painful maladies—

ELIX. FORMASAL CO.

in conjunction with

TABELLÆ ARTHRITONE

We have abundant testimony of its intrinsic value,
not only is the pain greatly reduced, but great
benefit is manifest from even a week's treatment.

SOLD IN BULK FOR DISPENSING.

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LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

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MANCHESTER

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THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES

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'RADIO-MALT'

versus

MALT and COD LIVER OIL

MALT & COD LIVER OIL

'RADIO-MALT'

FLAVOUR

Objectionable to most people, and especially so to children, however well the fishy taint may be disguised.

Most agreeable. Its toffee-like character commends it to everyone, and to children in particular.

FOOD VALUE

Variable, inasmuch as different proportions and qualities of cod liver oil are used by different makers.

Invariable, the cod liver oil being replaced by tasteless oils, with a standard content of Vitamins A and D.

PROFIT

Competitive and cut.

Ample and assured.

P.A.T.A. Prices -	1 lb., Retail	1/9	14/-	per dozen net.
	2 lb., „	3/-	24/-	„ „ „

Showcards, literature and miniature samples are now ready.

GRAHAM STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N1